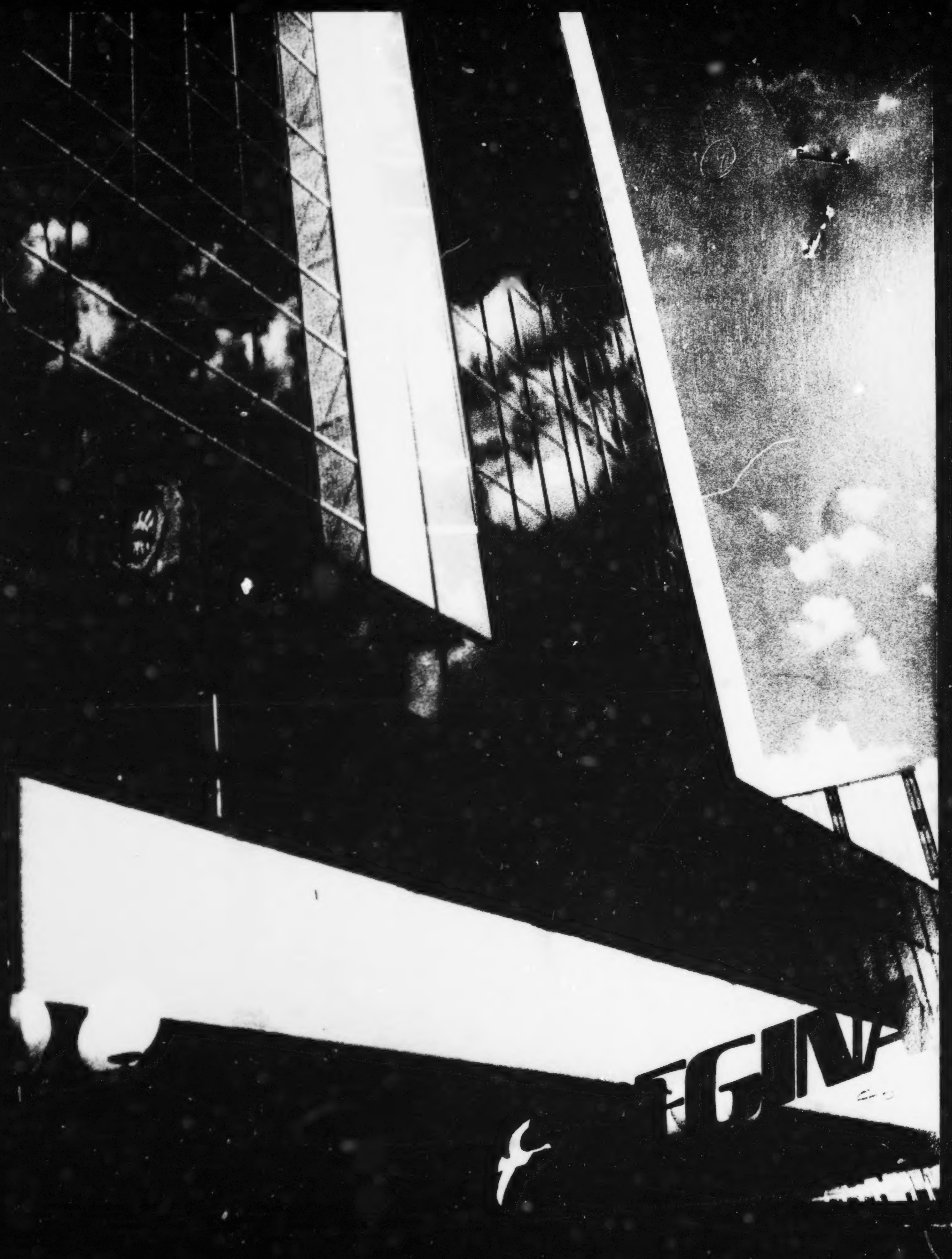
EGINA

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Our roots grow deep

Like so many W[illegible]
Regina's roots [illegible]
the rails that [illegible]
towards the Pacific Ocean. It was in [illegible] that
those CPR rails arrived at the spot previously
known as "Pile-of-Bones", and the name changed
to Regina in honour of Queen Victoria.

1

Even before it was actually established as a community, Regina had taken over the Battleford's distinction as territorial capital for the Northwest Territories. Anxious to find a suitable capital, Sir John A. MacDonald had placed responsibility for making the decision in the hands of the CPR. And Regina was the choice.

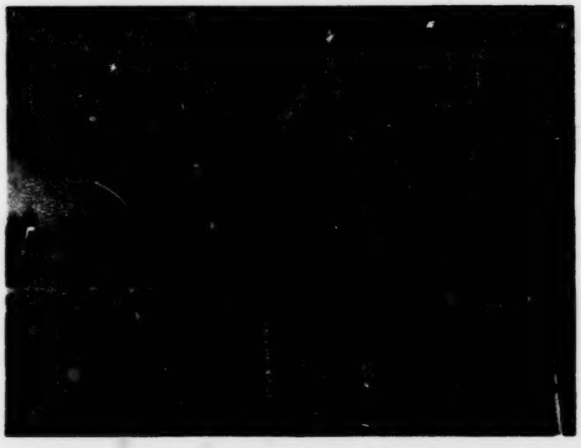
The role of the railway in fostering the growth of the West cannot be understated. Even today our economy relies heavily on agriculture, and it was the arrival of the railway that provided the important link with eastern markets that made agriculture a viable industry.

Regina was incorporated as a city in 1903. Two years later the Northwest Territories were reorganized, the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan formed and the **Queen City** became the capital of the new province.

The first century has been characterized by perseverance and progress. The City has capitalized on its vast agricultural wealth and then gone on to develop its strong diversified economic potential.

Today, Regina is a city with many irons in the fire. A city with a proud past and great promise for the future.

Seasons in the sun



It's a city of seasons. Each with its own distinctive character. Warm, semi-dry summer days are sharply contrasted by January's icy chill. Spring and autumn are generally sunny and mild.

With approximately 2,450 hours of bright sunshine, there's plenty of time to take advantage of the exciting outdoor opportunities all year long. The frost-free season averages 107 days.

The hub of the continent

You couldn't pick a better spot to be. As a distribution point for industry, Regina offers ideal access to major Canadian and American markets. And, situated midway between Calgary and Winnipeg on the Trans-Canada Highway, it is the best point-of-service for the prairie provinces, Northwest Territories and north central United States.

Regina covers an area of 110.6 square kilometres or 42.7 square miles. Close to 5.5 million people live within a 500 mile radius of the City. When you stop to think of it, Regina really does make good sense.

At Work

2

Employment

The coming decade brings the prospect of significant population growth for Regina, with the province's resource wealth certain to attract the mobile labour force.

The overall employment outlook for Regina is promising according to survey results. Average taxable income in 1982 increased to $22,623, a gain of 7% over 1981.

The Canadian Employment Centre, part of the federal government's Employment and Immigration Commission, offers an extensive range of employment, unemployment insurance and immigration services through its four Regina offices.

Assistance to employers and workers includes a recruitment and placement service, job information centre, counselling services, labour market information, consultative services and unemployment insurance. **Full details may be obtained by contacting the main office:**

Canada Employment Centre
2045 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2N6 Telephone (306) 359-6130

Wages and Salaries

Carpenter	$14.27
Electrician	13.53
Millwright	11.73
Welder (maintenance)	11.55
Truck driver (heavy)	9.00
Truck driver (light)	8.56
Industrial truck operator	8.32
General labourer	8.00
Bricklayer	13.99
Sheet metal worker	12.65
Plumber	12.51

Minimum wage effective January 1, 1983 — $4.25

Monthly Salaries

Accounting clerk (senior)	$1,542
Bookkeeper (senior)	1,655
Data entry operator (junior)	1,265
Office clerk (junior)	1,183
Filing clerk	1,055
Order clerk	1,495
Secretary (senior)	1,636
Stenographer (senior)	1,433
Telephone Switchboard operator/receptionist	1,153
Typist (senior)	1,338
Draftsperson (senior)	2,133

Labour Force by Industry 1983

Manufacturing	7,750
Construction	6,330
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	13,045
Trade	17,500
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	6,935
Community, Business and Personal Services	26,775
Public Administration and Defence	11,270
Other	1,240
Total	90,845

Regina's per capita disposable income increased in 1982 to $11,684 from $10,534 in 1981.

Regina and Saskatchewan Employment Statistics

Labour Force			Participation Rate		Unemployment Rate		
Year	Regina	Sask.	Regina	Sask.	Regina	Sask.	Canada
1979	86,000	433,000	69.1	62.6	4.9	4.2	7.5
1980	77,000	434,000	66.8	62.9	5.5	4.4	7.5
1981	84,000	453,000	68.9	63.5	4.7	4.6	7.6
1982	89,000	462,000	70.0	63.8	6.9	6.2	11.5

2

Population

	1981✓	1982*	1983*
Regina	162,984	165,542	168,140
Sherwood	1,329	1,320	1,300
Total	**164,313**	**166,862**	**169,440**

✓Census
*Projection

Vital Statistics

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Natural Increase
1931	22.7	5.5	17.2
1941	18.2	5.9	12.3
1951	25.2	7.4	17.8
1961	28.3	6.3	22.0
1971	19.3	5.5	13.8
1978	17.4	6.2	11.3
1979	18.4	5.9	12.9
1980	18.5	5.7	12.8
1981	17.6	5.4	12.2
1982	18.3	6.1	12.2

Housing

The Regina housing market is one of the most attractive in Western Canada. Housing is readily available and relatively inexpensive. The average sale price of residential properties sold through multiple listing service during 1982 was $55,645, an increase of 1.3%.

Provincial government assistance is available to home buyers. The mortgage subsidy assistance program provides a reduction to 13¼% on mortgages up to $50,000.

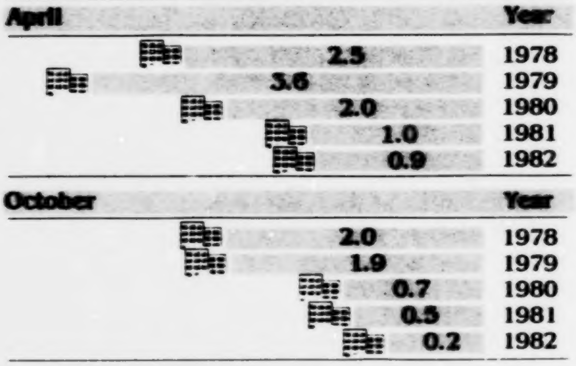
Apartment permits issued to December 31, 1982 were valued at a total of $23,196,000 for 392 apartments.

Residential Construction

Year	Permits	Total Permit Value	Average Permit Value
1978	1,348	$57,213,588	$42,443
1979	1,110	52,556,017	47,348
1980	632	33,000,611	52,216
1981	984	49,164,276	49,964
1982	640	30,576,657	47,776

Dwelling starts totalled 1,952 in 1982, an increase of 36.4% over the previous year. A total of 1,141 dwellings were completed in 1982 which was a decrease of 35.6% over 1981.

Apartment Vacancy Rates



Business Activity

1982 represented another favourable year for new businesses opening in Regina. The City recorded a 'net increase' of 134 new businesses compared to the previous year.

The highest gain — 16.2% — was experienced in the health and welfare sector. Excluding home occupations, as of December 31, 1982, there were 4,560 businesses operating in the City — an increase of 3% over 1981.

Estimated Regina Retail Sales

Year	Value ($'000)	% Change	% Saskatchewan
1978	678,700	7.70	24.40
1979	757,582	11.62	23.73
1980	831,349	9.73	24.03
1981	933,911	12.33	24.17
1982	986,401	5.62	24.17

Retail sales have increased steadily in Regina, along with the rest of the province. Purchases per capita in 1982 were $5,968 in Regina, compared to $4,296 per capita in Saskatchewan.

Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts

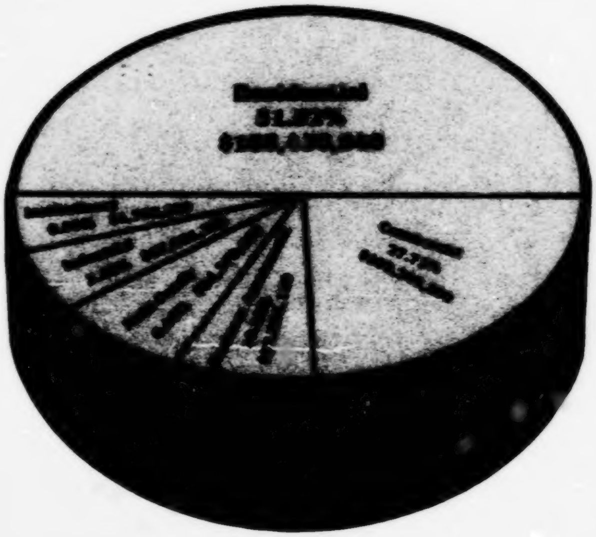
Year	Regina	Saskatchewan	% Saskatchewan
1978	$28,651,611	$40,918,032	70.0
1979	32,493,925	47,096,560	69.0
1980	38,724,468	57,437,444	67.4
1981	47,080,066	69,222,808	68.0
1982	48,390,758	73,523,274	65.8

2

After a four year decline in the percentage of the province's clearings, Regina experienced a modest increase in 1982. The dollar volume increased considerably during the year.

Tourism Convention activity was up over 1981 with 165 conventions being held in Regina. This represents an increase of 22%. Expenditures by 44,635 delegates amounted to $13,390,500.

1982 Taxable Assessment
$361,838,930



Consumer Price Index 1981 = 100

Year	Regina	% Increase	Canada	% Increase
1978	75.0	9.1	73.9	9.0
1979	81.3	8.4	80.7	9.1
1980	89.5	10.1	88.9	10.1
1981	100.0	11.7	100.0	12.5
1982	109.0	9.0	110.8	10.8

The Consumer Price Index, which has remained equal to the national average for the past several years, experienced the lowest increase in the country during 1982. The CPI increased by 9.0% compared with the national average of 10.8%.

Regina Motor Vehicle Registration
(January 1, 1982-December 31, 1982)

Private passenger cars	79,749
Private passenger trucks and vans	11,519
Commercial trucks and trailers	15,579
Commercial passenger buses	209
Commercial school buses	286
Taxis	123
Total	**107,465**

Mill Rates for the Past Five Years

Year	General Municipal	Education	Library	Total
1979	103.46	85.49	9.55	**198.50**
1980	110.46	94.99	10.55	**216.00**
1981	124.64	107.96	11.40	**244.00**
1982	134.27	125.96	12.65	**272.88**
1983	144.67	137.26	14.65	**296.58**

After the City's current expenditures have been determined, the mill rate necessary to finance expenditures is established. The mill rate is basically the amount of tax required per $1,000 of assessed value of buildings and land.

NOTE: Approximately 53% of the City's 1983 operating budget will come from sources other than taxation.

Shaping a bright future

Diversity has been the key.

Beyond the agricultural base, Regina is a steel centre, a petroleum distribution point, a commercial, governmental and financial hub.

Regina's Market Square

The concept of the Business Improvement District (BID) has provided Regina businesses with a means of participating in and initiating improvements to the business area. Funding is through levies on all businesses in the district named Regina's Market Square. A management committee sets out the group's priorities in its annual budget which is submitted to the City for approval. Regina's Market Square district encompasses the area between Broad and Albert Sts. and Saskatchewan Drive and 13th Ave.

Entering an age of opportunity

Long renowned as a centre for agriculture and distribution, and more recently for its vast resource wealth, Regina is gaining a reputation for industry.

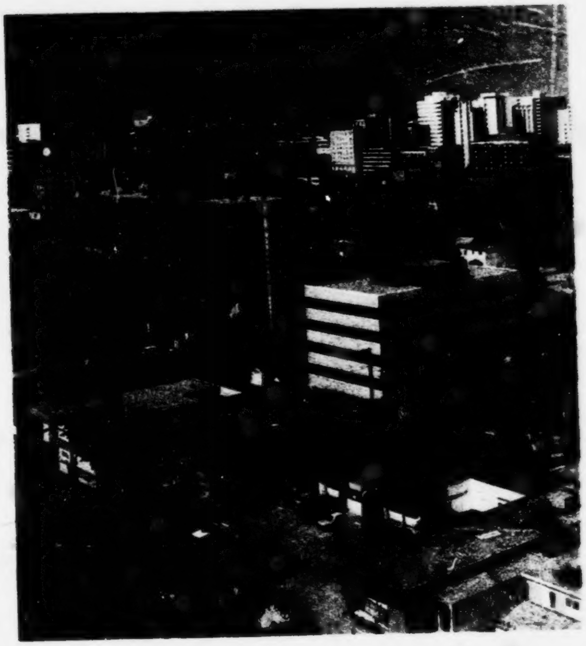
Among the many advantages Regina has to offer is location. Excellent access to Canadian and northern U.S. markets and suppliers is an important factor for prospective businesses.

A strong labour force and a number of advanced training institutions ensures a constant supply of skilled workers. With respect to labour costs, Regina is competitive with other centres.

The assurance of long-term energy supplies is another advantage. Electricity, natural gas and oil are available at competitive rates.

Core Construction

Downtown construction activity for 1982 totalled $32,305,260, an increase over the 1981 total of $23,141,660. Major construction planned and underway includes 72 projects valued at $515 million; 18 of these projects are in the downtown area valued at $201 million.



3

Ross Industrial Park

Industrial expansion has essentially come as the result of sound planning. The focal point of the City's efforts is Ross Industrial Park.

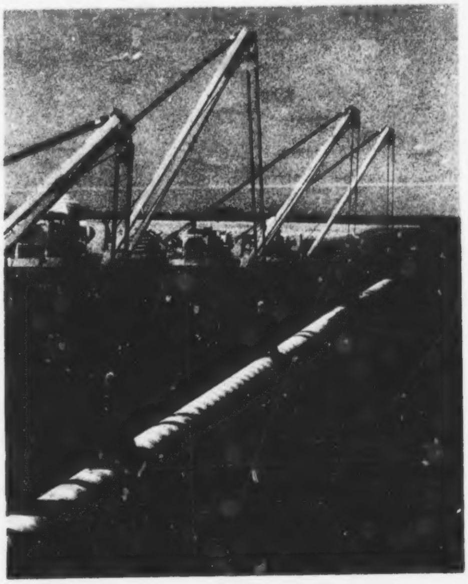
With 1,438 acres of fully serviced land, the park is unequalled anywhere in Canada. And another 2,000 acres have been set aside for future needs.

The park is located at the northeast edge of the City, adjacent to the Ring Road, providing optimum access to the airport, major highways and the downtown core.

Land sales completed and under negotiation at the end of 1982 represented a total of 37.3 acres and a building value of $8,516,000. Construction of new and expanded facilities totalling 184,000 square feet took place during the year representing $5,334,000.

The City's Development Department ensures efficient land utilization within the park by regulating building site coverages. The average has increased to 11,820 square feet in 1982 compared to 8,100 in 1977.

Another barometer of the park's impact is employment created. An expected 100 jobs resulting from 1982 land sales will bring the labour population in the park to 4,400.



Industrial Development Strategy

The strategy for industrial development has undergone extensive review during the course of a study administered jointly by the City of Regina and the Province of Saskatchewan. Results indicated considerable potential for growth in the manufacturing sector.

Industries demonstrating particular promise include food and beverage, furniture and fixtures, metal fabricating, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals and chemical products and wholesale distribution.

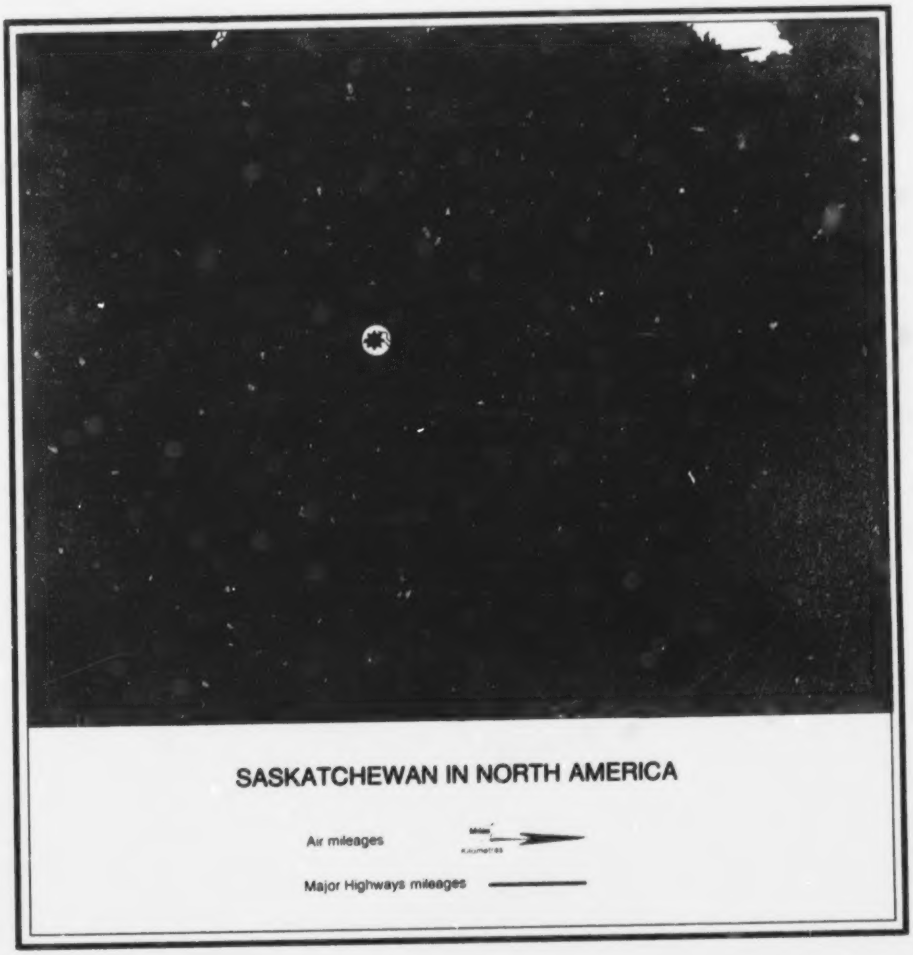
3

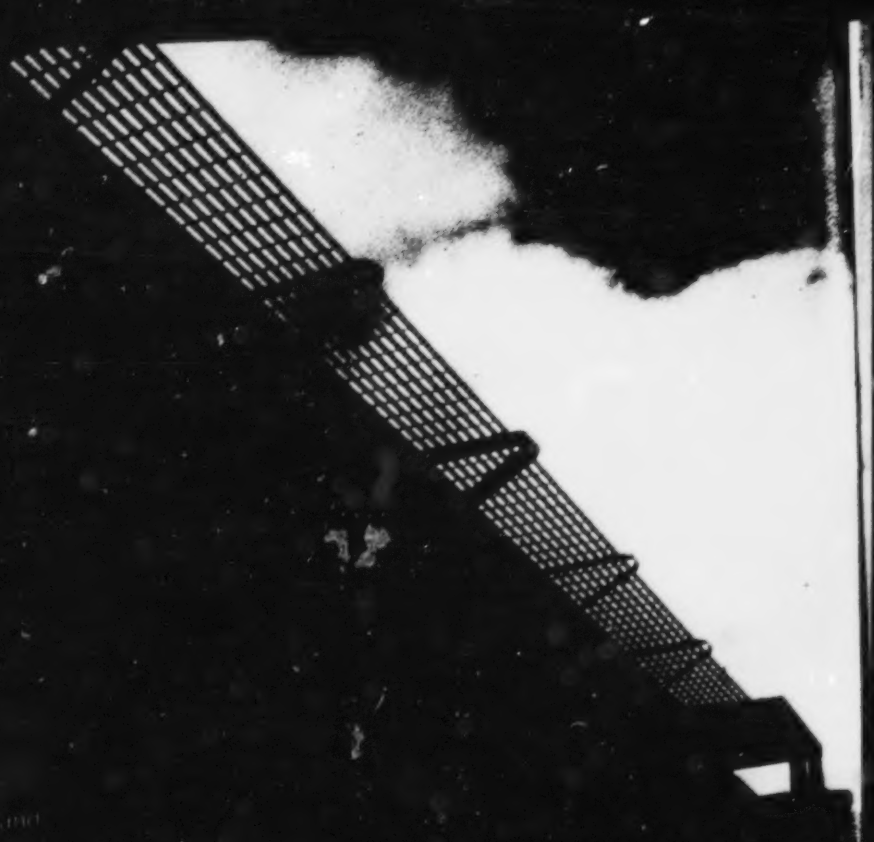
Rail Relocation

Rail relocation will have a greater impact on future development in Regina than any other single factor. The program, the first of its kind in Canada, will utlimately free approximately 400 acres of prime development land.

The City of Regina's Rail Relocation Office has undertaken the task of co-ordinating the program. The first phase of the plan which calls for the relocation of the CNR yards has received the commitment of federal government funding of more than $20 million. The other half is to be financed jointly by the province and the City.

The second and third phases of the projects, involving relocation the CPR yards and retention of passenger service to the downtown core will be carried out as funding is secured.


SASKATCHEWAN IN NORTH AMERICA



On the Move

Transportation facilities are excellent.

The same system that carries out wheat and potash to the world will take our Regina-manufactured goods to markets. Industries which choose Regina are in a good position to penetrate the Canadian markets to the east and west, as well as the Northwest Territories and the north central United States.

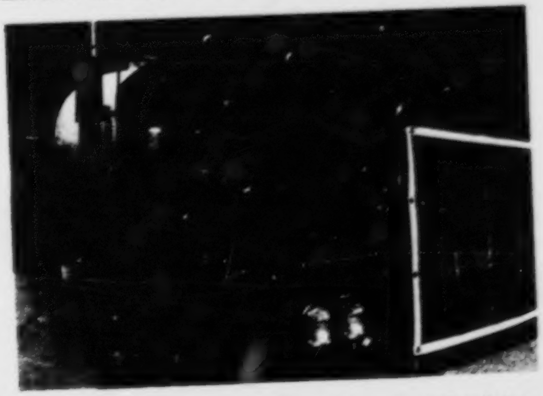
4

Road

Regina is situated on the Trans-Canada Highway, the major link between east and west. In addition, the province possesses a superb system of highways providing access to virtually any community.

Three bus companies operate from Regina: Saskatchewan Transportation Company, a crown corporation of the provincial government; Greyhound Lines of Canada; and Moose Mountain Lines.

Saskatchewan Transportation Company maintains a fleet of 78 coaches, with extensive passenger and parcel express service within the province, and charters and escorted tours across the continent.



Greyhound has 12 daily transCanada schedules operating east and west for both passengers and express. Moose Mountain has 12 buses, specializing in charter services and daily express and passenger services to southeastern Saskatchewan.

120 trucking fleets operate out of Regina and provide the transportation of household goods, grain, bulk fertilizer, all types of flat-bed moving and shipping of refrigerated or frozen goods.

Air

The Regina Airport, owned and operated by Transport Canada, is only 15 minutes from downtown. Passenger, express and freight air service is provided by Air Canada, Norcanair, Pacific Western and Frontier Airlines. Flights are available to all major centres across Canada, and the United States, as well as Saskatoon, Prince Albert and points north.

A $36 million expansion program is currently being implemented.

Rail

Customer service centres are operated by both Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways. Through a toll-free, 24-hour Zenith number, each centre is equipped to respond quickly to customer queries on transportation matters.

Via Rail Canada serves Regina daily with east and west transcontinental passenger trains and daily inter-city trains between Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon.

Telecommunications

CN-CP Telecommunications provides a full range of communications services. Saskatchewan Telecommunications extend a range of services available in nationwide, city-wide systems.

Regina Transit

The Regina Transit System has a fleet of 100 diesel buses and 170 operators. The system carried over 9 million passengers in 1982.

The fare schedule is as follows:

Adults	60¢ cash or 20 tickets for $12.00
Children	30¢ cash or 15 tickets for $4.00
Students	35¢ cash or 20 tickets for $7.00
Adult monthly pass	$23.00
Student monthly pass	$13.00

Quality of Life

Where the living is easy

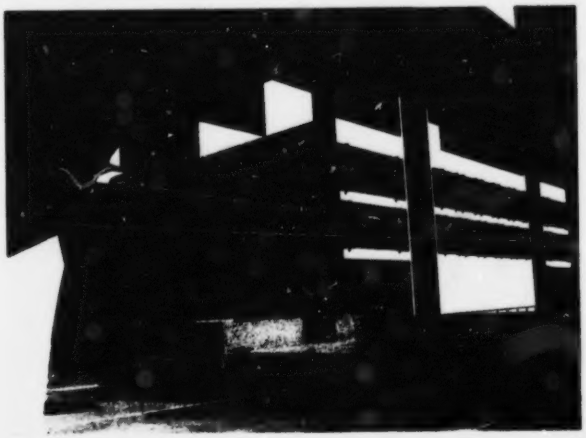
You'll notice Regina's charm the moment you arrive. From our impressive and growing skyline to our 930 hectare Wascana Centre in the heart of the City. From our sophisticated downtown to our down home friendliness. Regina is the capital of Saskatchewan, a province of the future.

5

Education

Regina prides itself on a fine educational system. Facilities include 65 public elementary schools, 33 separate elementary schools, 9 public high schools, and 5 separate high schools. French bilingual and immersion programs are also available.

Specialty schools are provided to meet the needs of the handicapped and children with learning disabilities. A free dental care program is in effect for all children under the age of 14.



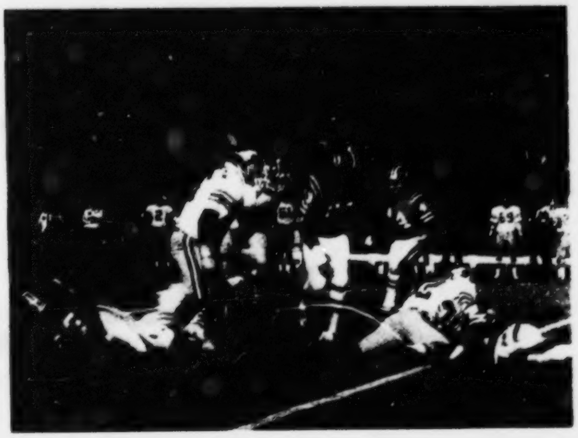
At the secondary level, the University of Regina offers undergraduate degree programs in various disciplines as well as two year programs in pre-medicine, pre-law and pre-veterinary medicine and graduate programs in six faculties.

Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences features certificate and diploma programs in health sciences, dental, agriculture and business education as well as extension and technical programs.

Adult learning opportunities are provided at the Plains Community College in such areas as basic education, high school completion, English, employment-related courses and fine arts and crafts. Courses may be developed to meet specific needs of individuals or groups.

Recreation

Recreational development has kept pace with the rest of the city. There's always something to do in Regina . . . regardless of age. Organized programs range from hockey, football, soccer and skating to tennis, curling, baseball and the like.



The facilities are excellent and too numerous to list. Playgrounds, swimming pools, indoor arenas, ball diamonds, golf courses, tennis courts and football fields. There's a place for everything. The City of Regina also owns and operates Taylor Field, scene of Saskatchewan Roughrider home games, and the Agridome where the Regina Pats take to the ice. Another of the City's favourite teams is the Regina Rams of the Prairie Junior Football Conference.

Wascana Centre

Perhaps Regina's most distinctive feature is Wascana Centre, 930 hectares of beautiful park, utilized all year round for a variety of events and activities. The attractive grounds surrounding Wascana Lake take in some of the City's most notable buildings — The Legislative Building,

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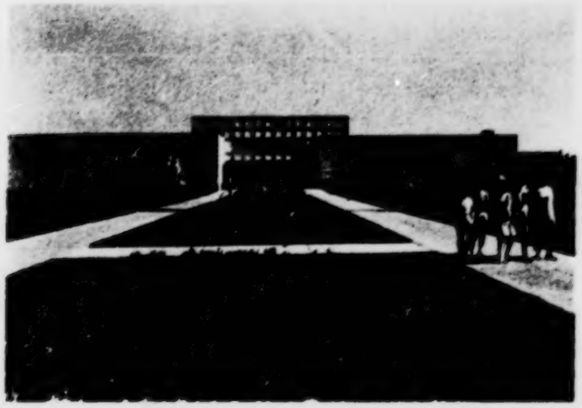
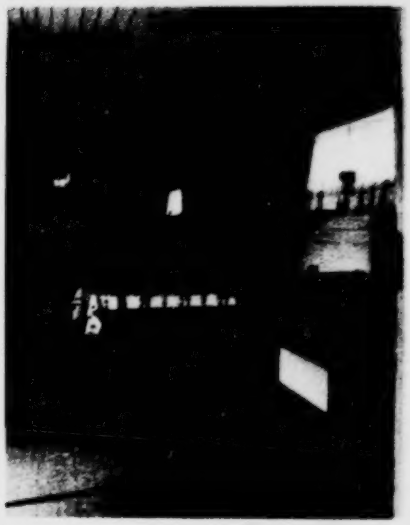
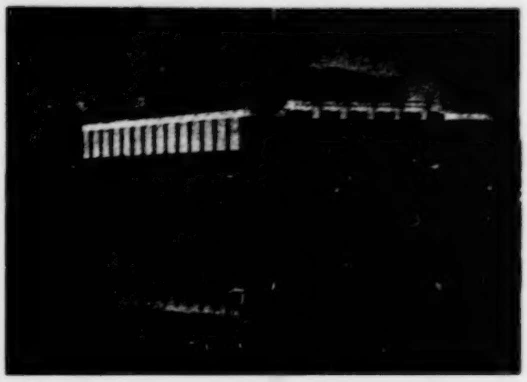
Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, Diefenbaker Homestead, Mackenzie Art Gallery, University of Regina, Museum of Natural History and the newly constructed Wascana Place, headquarters for the administration of the centre.



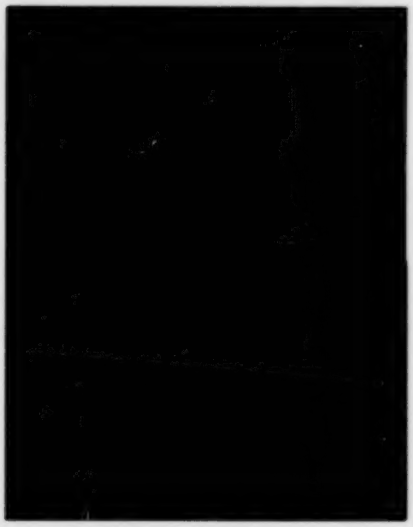


The park is an ideal setting for an envigorating run or casual walk. Cycle or ski around the edge of the lake. Sail, canoe or skate across it. Take the ferry to Willow Island for a secluded picnic. Or tour the sights on the double decker bus. There's never a dull moment in Wascana Centre, whether you are a resident or a first-time visitor.



Culture

In the cultural vein, there's something for everyone. Globe Theatre has been treating audiences for years to an assortment of live theatre performances. In addition to its adult company, the Globe also has a school tour company playing to 70,000 school children every year and offers drama classes and workshops throughout the year. A number of amateur drama groups are also active in the community.



The Regina Symphony Orchestra, the oldest of its kind in Canada, provides an entertaining selection of classicial concerts each season. Guest artists from the international music scene are featured with the symphony on a regular basis.

5

The Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, acclaimed as one of the finest concert halls on the continent, is the home of the symphony and the setting for a wide range of concerts. There's everything from country/western to ballet, attracting thousands of people to the centre each year. The facilities are also suitable for trade shows, conventions and large banquets.

The City's cultural fare includes several fine museums, each providing a unique look at Saskatchewan's colourful history. The most popular are the Museum of Natural History, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police museum, the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame, the Plains Historical Museum and Telerama — SaskTel's look at telephone history.

Celebrations

There's good reason to celebrate life in Regina and lots of opportunities to do so. Three of the main ones are Buffalo Days Exhibition, Mosaic and Waskimo.

Buffalo Days is a celebration of summer. Residents take an enchanting step back into time, dressing themselves and their surroundings in the style of the frontier days. It all starts off with "Pile-of-Bones" Sunday, Western Canada's largest all-day outdoor festival followed by the Buffalo Days Exhibition which takes the spotlight the first week in August — in 1984 celebrating its 100th birthday.

The Regina Multicultural Council presents Mosaic Festival of Pavilions. Each spring, the City comes alive with the costumes, food and culture of the countries of the world. The skills, artistry and traditions of Regina's cultural mosaic are placed on display for all to enjoy.

Waskimo, Wascana Centre's celebration of winter, in held annually in February. Thousands of Reginans brave the cold and take part in a wide assortment of winter activities from dog-sled races to snow sculpture.

The heart of the Golden West

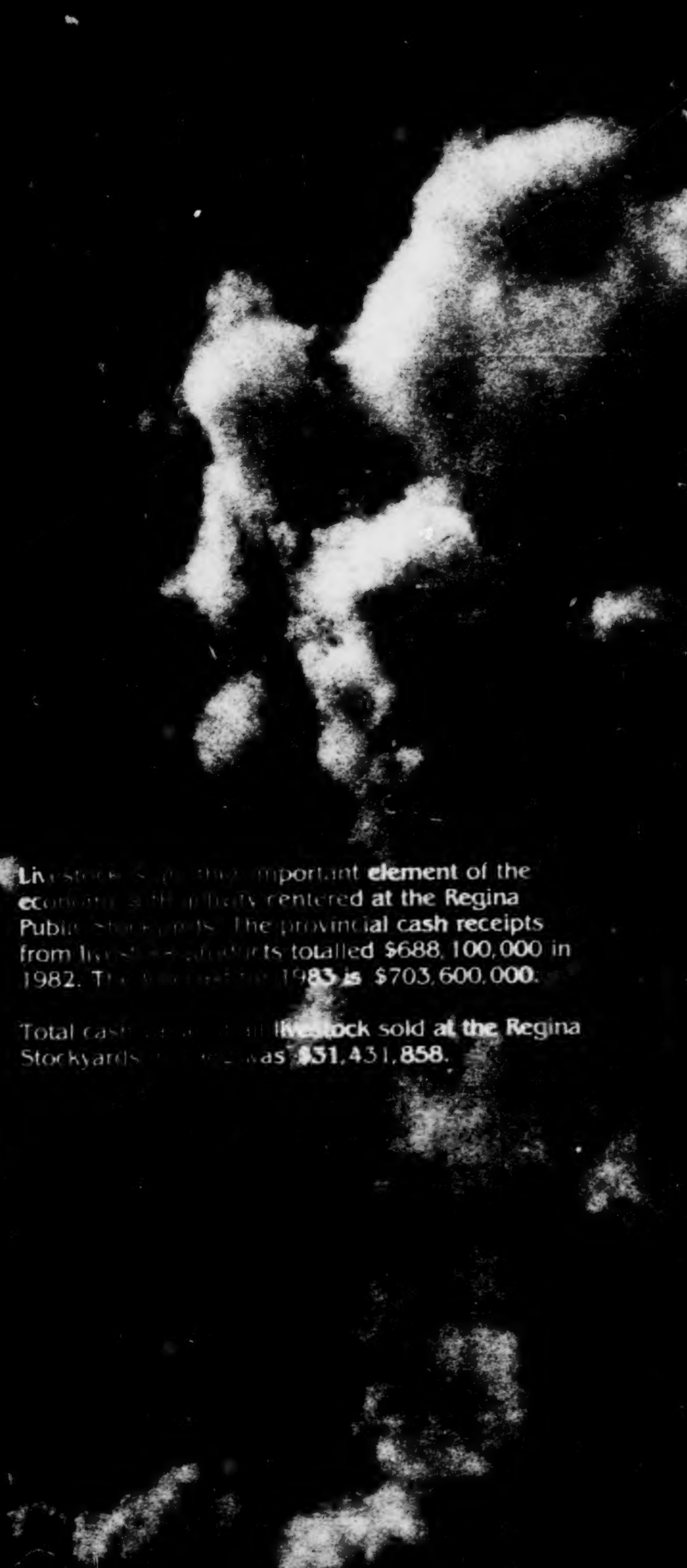
Filling the bread basket

The Regina Plains is one of the most fertile hard wheat growing areas in the world, so it's no surprise that agriculture plays such a critical part in the Regina economy.

The 1982 Saskatchewan harvest, taking in all crops, reached 23.1 million metric tonnes, an increase of 3.5 million metric tonnes over the 1981 crop. A substantial amount of that grain is handled by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, the world's largest primary grain handling co-operative. The head office of the Pool is located in Regina.

Livestock is another important element of the economy, with activity centered at the Regina Public Stockyards. The provincial cash receipts from livestock products totalled $688,100,000 in 1982. The estimate for 1983 is $703,600,000.

Total cash value of all livestock sold at the Regina Stockyards in 1982 was $31,431,858.



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Value of Livestock Sold in Regina Area

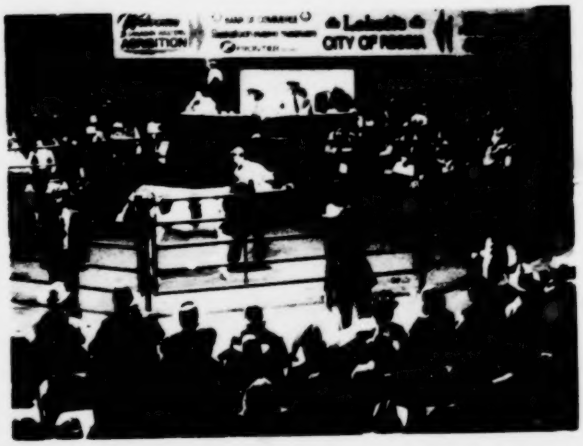
1981	Radius
$ 2,117,000	25 miles
38,706,000	50 miles
157,325,000	100 miles
292,711,000	150 miles

1982	Radius
$ 2,371,000	25 miles
43,350,000	50 miles
176,204,000	100 miles
316,636,000	150 miles

Value of Crops Produced in Regina Area

1981	Radius
$ 20,910,000	25 miles
365,738,000	50 miles
1,212,073,000	100 miles
2,076,013,000	150 miles

1982	Radius
$ 22,248,000	25 miles
387,683,000	50 miles
1,284,797,000	100 miles
2,200,573,000	150 miles



Agribition

One of the highlights of the international livestock community takes place in Regina each year, as thousands gather for the Canadian Western Agribition. The 1983 edition of this showplace for livestock, exhibits and sales will be held November 26 to December 2. Auction sales exceeded $2.4 million in 1982. More than 100,000 people attended the seven-day show from 19 countries. The show featured about 1,200 exhibitors. There were more than 4,000 head of livestock and 200 displays at the show's equipment exposition — Mexibition.

Western Canada Farm Progress Show

In just a few short years the Western Canada Farm Progress Show has become an event of world-wide acclaim as a learning experience in all areas of prairie agricultural technology for farmers and manufacturers alike. With over a million square feet of displays and more than a million dollars of equipment, buildings and tools, the show is a major attraction each June.

The show brings visitors from around the world who view and promote agricultural equipment and concepts. The show includes dozens of special interest exhibits on such topics as banking, insurance, taxation, soil testing, government programs and educational opportunities.

6

Tapping our natural wealth

Oil and Natural Gas

In 1982, 809 oil and natural gas wells were drilled in Saskatchewan. Our province, second among Canada's ten provinces in oil production, accounts for approximately 10% of the national total. Southern Saskatchewan also boasts an abundance of natural gas with remaining reserves estimated at 40 billion cubic metres.

Coal

Another valuable resource lies in the large coal reserves in the southeastern corner of the province. The Estevan and Coronach areas to the south of Regina, yielded 6.2 million tonnes in 1982 with sales valued at over $62 million.

Potash

Three potash companies operate in the Regina region: Kalium Chemicals at Belle Plaine; the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan at Rocanville; and International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Ltd. with two mines near Esterhazy. The combined capacity of these facilities is approximately 7.6 million tons per year.

Salt

One of the by-products of the Belle Plaine potash operation is brine which is reprocessed by the Canadian Salt Company for retrieval of sodium chloride.

Sand and Gravel

Southern Saskatchewan is abundant in sand and gravel deposits. Total production for 1982 was around 15 tonnes.

Processing of industrial use and brick clays takes place in various locations, Regina included, Inland Cement Industries and Western Clay Products are located here.

Sodium Bentonite

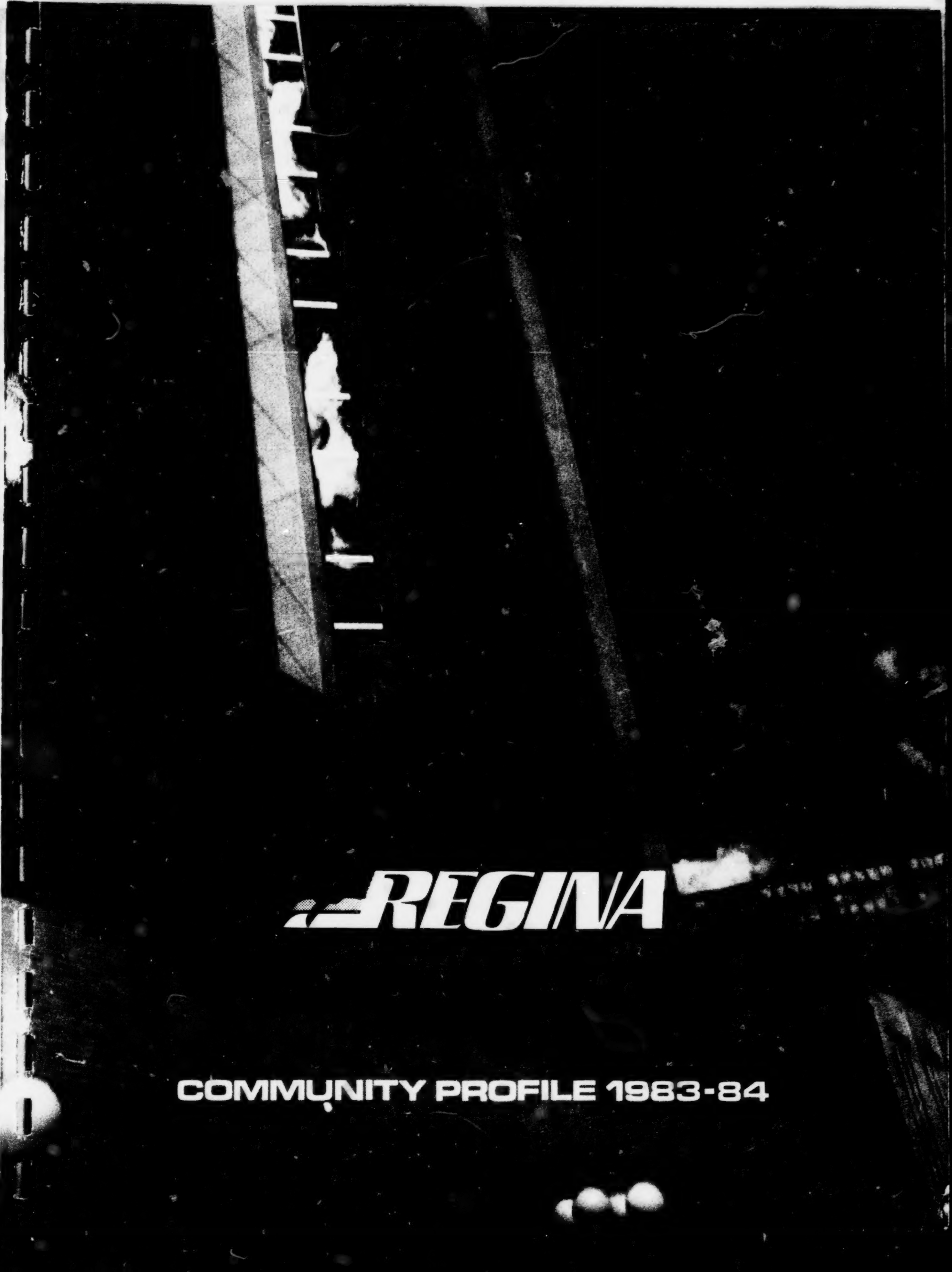
Canada's only sodium bentonite plant is situated 37 km from Regina. Operated by Avonlea Mineral Industries Ltd., the plant has a design capacity of 54,000 tonnes per year. Bentonite is extracted from deposits by open pit mining.

Firms of 50 or more employees

Acklands Ltd.
Balzer's Mechanical 1978 Ltd.
Brandt Machine &
  Manufacturing Limited
Centax of Canada, Printers &
  Lithographers
Cindercrete Products Limited
C I P Paper Products Ltd.
Coca-Cola Limited
Commercial Printers Limited
Con-Force Products Limited
Consumer's Co-operative
  Refineries Limited
Dad's Cookies Limited
Dairy Producer's Co-operative Ltd.
Degelman Industries Limited
Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd.
Federal Pioneer Limited
Genstar Structures Ltd.
Intercontinental Packers Limited
Interprovincial Steel &
  Pipe Corp. Ltd.
Kalium Chemicals
Kramer Tractor Ltd.
Leader-Post Limited
MacMillan Bloedel
  Packaging Limited
McGavin Foods Ltd.
Molson Saskatchewan
  Brewery Ltd.
Northern Telecom Canada Ltd.
Palm Dairies Limited
Pro-West Fabrications Ltd.
Ralph McKay (Canada) Limited
Rite Way Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Saskatchewan Council for
  Crippled Children and Adults
Saskatchewan Government
  Printing Company
STELCO Fabricators Ltd.
Wapple Concrete &
  Construction Co. Ltd.
Water Conditioning Canada Ltd.
Westank Willock Industries Limited
Westeel Rosco Limited
Weston Bakeries Limited
York Beverages Ltd.

Number/
Numéro

2



REGINA

COMMUNITY PROFILE 1983-84

ISSN 0225-0497

CITY OF REGINA
COMMUNITY PROFILE
1983 - 1984

Regina

This reference book contains information about how Reginans live, work, spend, save and govern themselves. Economic statistics by which to measure the City's business, banking, growth, transportation and resource development are also provided.

We have endeavoured to provide pertinent, up-to-date information on the City of Regina. This edition is current as of December 31, 1982.

We acknowledge and express our appreciation for the contributions from all sources as indicated throughout this publication. The 1983-84 Community Profile would not be possible without this valuable input.

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Regina

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Historical and Geological Data

History

The buffalo kill was an event of vital importance to the Western Canadian Indians. Buffalo provided food, leather and in the cold winter, fur hides provided much needed warmth.

A place in southern Saskatchewan acquired more than passing fame as a slaughtering point for these prairie animals. Situated at the intersection of a well beaten buffalo trail and a small creek, a pile of buffalo bones six feet high and forty feet in diameter had been erected.

The Cree Indians called it Oskunah-Kasas-Take, "The Place of the Pile of Burnt Bones". The Indians held a superstition that the bones would attract other buffalo to the site for slaughter.

In 1857, the explorer Captain Palliser, misunderstanding the Indian word Oskunah-Kasas-Take recorded it in his diary as "Wascana", by which name the creek at the site has since been known. The settlement meanwhile adopted the name "Pile O' Bones".

Since 1857, Regina has grown and matured into an important and influential Western Canadian centre. Her development from a "Pile O' Bones" can be attributed to the exciting events of the early years, and to the spirit and dedication exhibited by her early pioneers -- a pride which has remained a part of the Queen City today.

1881 - Edward Carss, claimed to be the first settler on Wascana.
1882 - Canadian Pacific Railroad reached the settlement.
- Pile O' Bones was renamed "Regina" in honour of the reigning Queen Victoria.
- The North West Mounted Police moved their headquarters from Fort Walsh to Regina.

1883 - First issue of the newspaper was published March 1, with Nicholas Flood Davin as Editor.

1883 - Regina was incorporated as territorial town December 1. Mr. D. L. Scott, Q.C. was the first mayor.

1884 - First local exhibition was held and offered $1,500 in prizes, and attracted 986 entries.

1885 - Riel Rebellion.

- Riel was hanged at the N.W.M.P. Barracks on November 16.

1886 - First Territorial Board of Education was established.

1889 - Union schools were established in Regina and Calgary, qualified to teach elementary and high school studies.

1891 - University of Saskatchewan Act was passed by the Dominion Government.

1893 - Regina Normal School was established with Dr. Goggin as the first principal.

1903 - Regina, with a population of 3,000 was incorporated as a city on June 19.

1905 - Creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

1906 - Regina was named the capital of the Province of Saskatchewan.

1908 - Provincial Education Association was established.

- Board of Governors organized to choose a site for the University of Saskatchewan.

- Construction commenced on the Legislative Building.

1909 - Cornerstone for Legislative Building was laid October 4 by His Excellency Earl Grey - Governor General of Canada.

1911 - Inaugural run of first streetcar, July 28.

1912 - Legislative Building officially opened October 12 by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught.

- Regina Cyclone.

1916 - Imperial Oil Refinery was built.

- Eaton's opened a retail store.

1918 - Simpson's opened a mail order house.

1920 - R. J. Groome of Regina, Canada's first commercial air pilot.

- First licensed aerodrome opened in Regina.

The 1930's were bad years for all. Extreme drought on the prairies added to the devastation wrought by worldwide depression. Thousands were on relief in Regina, as was the case everywhere. In 1935, a mass movement of unemployed people assembled in Regina to travel to Ottawa to meet with the Federal Government. However, clashes occurred to terminate the movement and a policeman was killed. A federal investigation followed in Regina and a delegation of the unemployed people was taken to Ottawa for consultation with the Cabinet. This was known as the Regina Riot and was but a local episode in a national calamity.

During the post Second World War period, Regina began to benefit from the exploration of oil and gas. Exploration commenced in 1949 and intensified during the 1950's. In 1951, an oil pipeline linked Regina with the oil fields of Alberta and eastern refineries.

1953 - City's Golden Jubilee.
1955 - Provincial Museum of Natural History opened by the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada, in celebration of the province's Golden Jubilee.
1956 - New post office opened.
- Cement plantestablished.
- Geriatric Centre, now known as Wascana Hospital constructed.
1957 - Natural gas provided in Regina.
1959 - Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip visited Regina.
- United Appeal organized.
- Year construction record achieving $35,000,000.00.

The early and middle sixties saw continued, intensive development in Regina. New areas were annexed to the City to accommodate an expanding population which was growing at the rate of 4,500 a year. Newcomers were finding excellent employment opportunities in an expanding economy. Old industries were extended and new ones established. Some larger manufacturing plants were becoming evident beyond the city limits. The City itself began developing the fully-serviced Ross Industrial Park to promote and facilitate this new industrial growth. Many regional shopping areas and centres reached out from the central core of the city. Churches and schools multiplied and numerous other facilities came into being to accommodate the needs of a growing city.

1961 - New Court House opened.

1962 - New Public Library opened.

- Wascana Centre Authority established with its 100-year plan to build and preserve a vast area of Regina for parks, recreation, government, education and cultural institutions and activities.

1963 - Regina celebrated sixty years as a City.

- Cornerstone laid for new Regina Campus, University of Saskatchewan.
- Kalium Corporation commenced construction of its potash solution mine thirty miles west of Regina and opened an office in the city.
- Saskatchewan Power Corporation opened its architectural award winning office complex and the City sold its electrical generating and distributing facilities to the corporation.

- City administration moved from the "Gingerbread Palace", the old City Hall on Eleventh Avenue, to the old post office on the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Scarth Street to make way for the Midtown Centre.

1965 - New construction reached an all-time high.

- Northgate Mall, Regina's first enclosed shopping centre opened.

1967 - Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts officially opened.

- Regina Campus, University of Saskatchewan opened.
- Opening of the new headquarters building of the Saskatchewan Government Telephones.

In the late sixties and early seventies, Regina's downtown core began to take on a new look with the construction of the Midtown Centre, Avord Tower, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building and the Regina Inn. Even the outer limits of the City were involved in this additional growth with the completion of the Plains Hospital, the new southern Saskatchewan Base Hospital in 1973.

The educational field witnessed changes as well. The public and collegiate boards were amalgamated into one Public School Board and a similar reorganization was made in the Separate School System. Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, a branch of the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences opened in Regina during this period. Regina Campus, University of Saskatchewan also voted itself a new name - University of Regina.

1971 - Canadian Western Agribition incorporated as an annual livestock show and sale.

1972 - Simpsons-Sears expanded their warehouse facilities, making it their largest west of the Lakehead.

- Grey Nuns Hospital was sold to the provincial government and was renamed the Pasqua Hospital.
- City transferred ownership and control of the Regina Airport to the federal government.

1973 - Air Canada Silver Broom was held in Regina, in March.

- Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

1974 - Regina General Hospital sold to the provincial government.

- Women were admitted to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police force.

1975 - Record land sales in Ross Industrial Park.

- Building permits in the city reached an all time high totalling $152,121,000.00.
- the Southland Mall opened.
- Regina played host to the first Western Canada Summer Games.
- 1800 block Scarth Street was permanently closed to traffic and construction of Regina's first pedestrian mall commenced and was called the Scarth Street Mall.
- Canadian government proclaimed Canadian Western Agribition as Canada's International Livestock Show.

1975 - Burgesses approved construction of a new city hall.

1976 - Construction surpassed all records with total permits reaching a value of $177,670,000.00.

- Some of the major construction projects underway or nearing completion included the Sheraton Centre, Chateau Tower, Humford House and numerous apartment and multi-family dwelling developments.
- Regina's International Urban Development Competition awarded to the Duplay Team of Paris, France for their development concept for the centre of the city.
- Regina played host to the 1976 McDonald Brier, the Canadian Curling Championships.
- Official opening of the new Regina City Hall on December 14.

1977 - Construction record attained with building permits totalling $183,919,000.00.

- Construction commenced on the new Royal Bank Tower and the $100 million Cornwall Centre to include the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office, the Saskatchewan Telecommunications head office and the new Eaton's Department Store.
- Y.M.C.A. expansion became operational in January.
- Y.W.C.A. expansion became functional in the autumn.
- Ag-Ex Pavillion in the Exhibition Grounds commenced construction.
- $7.7 million Agridome opened in July.
- Burgesses approved Taylor Field expansion.

Noted for its warm western hospitality, the Queen City in recent years, was preparing for and strengthening its capabilities as a major convention centre in Western Canada. New hotels and motels with convention facilities increased, while existing ones were renovated to accommodate the rapidly growing tourist and convention industry.

1978 - Regina celebrated its 75th Anniversary.

- Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip visited Regina in July. Her Majesty unveiled a bronze plaque officially naming Queen Elizabeth II Court, the garden and court area in front of City Hall.

- McCallum Hill Limited, one of the city's oldest and most prominent companies, celebrated their 75th birthday at the same time and presented the City with a Mayor's Chain of Office. The City, in return, presented McCallum Hill Limited with an engraved plaque.
- The City's 75th Anniversary project, the new Regina City Police headquarters opened on December 14.
- Regina's first live dinner theatre opened.
- First unlicensed disco opened, becoming a popular night spot for all age groups.
- Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Corporation Limited (IPSCO) announced their two-phase expansion program. Phase I commenced with the construction of an additional rolling mill.
- Cable Regina was instituted providing two additional television networks and closed circuit television was made available through the Co-operative Programming Network.
- T. C. Douglas Building, the new provincial government office complex at 23rd Avenue and Albert Street opened.

As the seventies came to a close, Regina's downtown redevelopment program was visibly underway. Construction of the Saskatchewan Government Insurance head office, the first portion of the Cornwall Centre development was completed and officially opened as the C. M. Fines Building in the spring of 1979. The T. Eaton Company announced its decision to relocate their department store to the Cornwall Centre. Sears announced it would relocate there as well, as part of the Cornwall Centre expansion, announced in late 1979.

1979 - Expanded seating accommodation, new office and dressing room facilities for the Saskatchewan Roughrider Football Club were officially opened in June.

- Visit of Their Excellencies, Governor General Schreyer and Mrs. Schreyer and family to Regina in July.
- Acquisition of the Imperial Oil property in the northeast section of Regina which enabled the city to plan for future industrial and commercial development.
- Official opening of the Relax Inn Hotel located at the easterly entrance of the city, which provides travellers with convenient and economical accommodation.

- Residential expansion continued in the northwest and southeast portions of the city.
- Regina experienced a record year of thirty-seven new dining establishments opening which resulted in the city having one of the highest number of restaurants per capita in Canada.

Regina saw buoyant times in the seventies; a feeling of accomplishment and pride in a viable community. While retaining prominence in agriculture, the city had capitalized on industrial and commercial opportunities which has earned Regina respect as one of the most progressive centres in Canada.

As the Queen City entered a new decade, there was an air of optimism and confidence. With anticipated secondary industries resulting from the development of natural resources in the north, Regina was assured continued progress and prosperity.

If 1980 was any indication of what was in store for the next ten years, then Regina would not lack in progress, enthusiasm and community participation. Regina joined with other Saskatchewan communities to celebrate Saskatchewan's 75th Anniversary. On September 4, the city was host to the Governor General, Prime Minister, Lord Mayor of London and many other dignitaries at a special Celebrate Saskatchewan luncheon.

1980 - Marj Mitchell Curling Rink captured the Women's World Curling Championship.

- Regina Red Sox Baseball team and the Regina Rowing Club won national titles.
- Regina Rams were crowned as the Canadian Junior Football champions winning the coveted Armadale Cup.
- Former City Hall at Eleventh Avenue and Scarth Street became the permanent home of the Globe Theatre and the Plains Historical Museum.
- Royal Bank opened its new Saskatchewan head office complex at Eleventh Avenue and Hamilton Street.
- Carriage Square, a downtown shopping mall and hotel, replaced the former Drake Hotel at Eleventh Avenue and Rose Street.

- Official opening of Regina's $17.1 million Primary Sewage Treatment Plant. Regina was the first city in western Canada to have three extensive systems to treat sewage.
- Under rail relocation, the new line from Rowatt to the CPR Tyvan line officially opened. It replaced the abandoned Lewvan line within the city which makes way for the future Lewvan Expressway.

During 1981, Regina continued to change at a rapid rate. Population growth (161,304) remained steady and manageable with an increase of 19.1% since the last census was taken in June of 1976 (149,593). Most dramatic, however, was the physical change that took place in the downtown core:

- The Traders Building, located at the southeast corner of the Scarth Street Mall, was demolished.
- A controversial issue not yet solved, was the approval for demolition of the McCallum Hill Building, one of Regina's first highrises, on the southwest corner of the Scarth Street Mall.
- At the north end of the Scarth Street Mall, the newly renovated City Hall/Post Office was designated a heritage site by City Council.
- Across the Mall, the Bank of Montreal, Main Branch, began falling to the wrecker's ball to make way for a new head office for Saskatchewan.
- Late August, 1981, saw the opening of the Cornwall Centre, a $130 million project on approximately ten acres encompassing the new head office of Saskatchewan Telecommunications, Eaton's, over ninety retail outlets and four theatres.
- South Railway Street was renamed Saskatchewan Drive.
- The Robert Simpson Company Limited, the well known department store on the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Hamilton Street closed its doors after many decades of serving Regina customers.
- Two old movie houses, the Met and the Broadway closed down following the opening of four Famous Players movie theatres in the Cornwall Centre.
- The Eaton-Dominion Mall was renamed Centennial Mall following Eaton's move to the Cornwall Centre. Sears Limited took over Eaton's old premises with their catalogue sales centre and bargain centre.

- Dairy Producers Co-operatives Ltd. was relocated to expanded facilities on the former Imperial Oil site on Winnipeg Street.

During 1981, the City of Regina introduced exclusive bus lanes for use during peak traffic hours and the Transit Service underwent a review of its operations with the result that Telebus service was suspended.

A portion of the Lewvan Expressway from McKinley Avenue to Tenth Avenue was officially opened.

Once again, Regina athletes had an exciting year. "The Best is Yet to Come" slogan proved to be true for the Saskatchewan Roughriders as the team came from a two-win and fourteen-loss situation in 1980 to a nine-win and seven-loss season in 1981. The everfaithful fans continued to break all attendance records.

The Regina Rams of the Canadian National Football League again took the Canadian Championship for the coveted Armadale Cup.

In March of 1981, the City of Regina was awarded the 1983 Air Canada Silver Broom.

The first in a series of man-made lakes was officially filled in A. E. Wilson Park.

One of Regina's oldest homes, the Turgeon/Logan residence, was designated a heritage property by City Council. It was lifted from its moorings at 2320 Angus Street and moved to a temporary location until it could be permanently located and restored as a youth hostel.

Ross Industrial Park moved ahead by developing a sixth phase; 320 acres of fully serviced industrial land would be added to the market over the next few years. Some of the larger developments that took place were:

- Coca Cola Limited officially opened a new $4 million plant in Ross Industrial Park.
- Hoechst Canada Inc. began construction of a 42,000 square foot facility for the production of its wild oat herbicide "Hoegrass".
- Paragon Business Forms (Western) Limited officially opened a new 31,360 square foot office and manufacturing plant at a cost of $1.5 million on 2.4 acres in Ross Industrial Park.

Changes continued to occur in the Queen City during 1982.

Regina celebrated its 100th Anniversary with many festivities and special events.

The highlight of the Century Regina celebrations was a visit by Her Royal Highness Princess Anne in July.

July, 1982 also saw the World Assembly of First Nations take place in Regina. The conference, the largest ever of its kind, attracted thousands of visitors from around the world.

Regina's beauty spot, Wascana Centre, celebrated its 20th Anniversary and marked it with the opening of its headquarters - Wascana Place.

Yet another centennial was acknowledged in 1982. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters were moved to Regina in 1882 and have remained here to become a major focus in the community ever since.

Regina's Buffalo Days Exhibition was awarded Major Fair of the Year by the Canadian Association of Exhibitions for the second time in 1982.

Two long-time Regina landmarks, the McCallum-Hill building and the Robert Simpson's department store were demolished in 1982, after much debate.

In sports, Regina hosted the Scott Tournament of Hearts, the Canadian ladies' curling championships.

Preparations were well underway in anticipation of the 1983 Air Canada Silver Broom.

Regina's Devonian Pathway was officially opened in 1982, and subsequently awarded second place in the Daniel Flaherty Awards for Park Excellence.

Energex '82, a conference and exposition dealing with energy and energy conservation, was held in August. The event was so successful that plans for Energex '84 are currently being made.

Despite the economic situation during the year, development in Regina was slow but steady.

The largest construction projects of 1982 were the eleven-storey Bank of Montreal building at the north end of the Scarth Street Mall and the Sears store in the Cornwall Centre.

The Lewvan Expressway was extended to Thirteenth Avenue and Saskatchewan Drive was completed from Halifax Street to Albert Street.

The city continued to grow to the northwest in Lakewood and Rochdale Park and to the southeast in University Park East and Gardiner Park.

Location

The City of Regina is located in the south central part of the Province of Saskatchewan, which is in Census Division No. 6.

Regina is approximately on the same parallel and midway between the cities of Calgary and Winnipeg. The international border is 160.9 kilometers

(100 miles) to the south. The City of Regina covers an area of 110.6 square kilometers or 42.7 square miles.

Latitude - Longitude

Latitude: 50° 26' North
Longitude: 104° 40' West

Market Boundaries

The City of Regina currently serves the population of southern Saskatchewan. It should be clear that there is no well defined boundary to a market area, its extent being greatly influenced by the subject matter. In fact, cities from this part of the province, such as Moose Jaw and Swift Current, have their own small trading area. For many reasons then, there is much overlapping of these centres.

Consequently, for our purpose, we will assume the market area to follow the boundaries of Federal Census Division No. 6. This area includes Metropolitan Regina and several satellite communities. According to Statistics Canada, 186,029 persons inhabited the area in 1976. This figure would represent approximately 20.2% of the overall population of the province.

Proximity to Major Centres	Kilometers	Road Miles
Calgary	762.8	474
Edmonton	785.4	488
Vancouver	1,821.8	1,132
Winnipeg	576.1	358
Toronto	2,669.9	1,659
Ottawa	2,788.9	1,733
Montreal	2,978.9	1,851
Minneapolis	1,297.1	806
Denver	1,424.3	885
Chicago	2,011.7	1,250

Regina's Elevation

The City of Regina's elevation is 577.4 meters (1,894 feet) above mean sea level.

Wascana Basin

Regina lies in the shallow basin of Wascana Creek which flows northwest to the Qu'Appelle Valley, some 32.2 kilometers northeast of the city.

Surrounding Elevations

The principal height of land is on the east and southeast, where Moose Mountain ridge rises some 150 meters in 80 kilometers. A very slight rise of ground 32 kilometers to the west divides the Wascana Basin from the Moose Jaw Creek Basin.

CLIMATE

Barometer

577.4 meters (1,894 feet) above mean sea level.

Prevailing Winds

The tendency to a southeast surface wind is noticeable at night and whenever the circulation is light. As a result, southeast is the prevailing wind direction both by greatest time and greatest mileage.

Climate Characteristics

The Regina region possesses a continental climate to a marked degree - more so than either Winnipeg or Edmonton. Extreme variability of temperature and low water vapour content of the air are distinguishing characteristics of the continental climate. Regina is slightly west of the centre of the North American continent and so seldom feels the modifying influence of those two great inland extensions of the ocean - the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay. To the west, the Rocky Mountains form an effective barrier to the transport

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Source: Regina Weather Office, Atmospheric Environment Service, April, 1983.

of water vapour from the Pacific Ocean. As a result, Regina averages about 398 millimetres of precipitation per year.

Peaks and Lows

June is the month of greatest precipitation - February is the driest. Average monthly temperatures for 1982 were a low of -25.4°C in January and a high of +18.5°C in July.

The yearly extremes for 1982 were a low of -40°C on the 26th of January and a high of +32.4°C on the 6th of August.

The continental climate gives Regina high totals of sunshine and relatively little cloud.

With respect to the wind velocity throughout the year - average 22 kilometers per hour. The frost free season averages 109 days.

Regina Weather Office, Atmospheric Environment Service, April, 1983.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS

Year	Mean Maximum Temp.	Mean Minimum Temp.	Extreme Maximum Temp.	Extreme Minimum Temp.	Mean Temp.	Total Rain-fall	Total Snow-fall	Total Precip. Water Equiv.	Sunshine Hours	Mean Wind Speed	Maximum Wind	Date
Normal	8.5	- 4.1			2.2	287.2	115.7	384.0	2331.2	20.8		
1973	9.4	- 3.0	34.4	-38.9	3.2	320.0	119.9	407.2	2280.1	19.4	113.6	Jun 3
1974	8.0	- 4.5	35.6	-41.1	1.8	305.3	133.9	414.0	2298.9	18.7	92.8	Feb 8
1975	8.1	- 4.2	37.4	-34.8	2.0	374.2	139.1	476.6	2258.4	19.4	98.0	Oct 4
1976	10.1	- 3.3	37.2	-37.3	3.4	324.9	108.0	403.1	2561.0	20.6	128.0	Oct 14
1977	9.8	- 3.3	32.3	-40.6	3.3	297.3	59.0	345.1	2397.3	17.2	137.0	Aug 24
1978	8.0	- 4.1	35.4	-36.4	2.0	335.6	74.6	384.8	2429.2	19.4	124.0	Nov 4
1979	7.6	- 4.9	36.2	-36.6	0.95	189.2	134.8	286.1	2388.1	19.6	126.0	Apr 17
1980	9.9	- 3.7	37.2	-38.0	3.3	204.3	91.2	279.6	2577.7	19.6	98.0	Jan 13
1981	11.1	- 1.7	36.7	-36.5	4.7	327.3	73.6	385.9	2381.5	19.4	117.0	Apr 6
1982	6.9	- 5.0	32.4	-40.0	0.9	284.0	117.7	382.1	2309.2	19.4	NW85	Mar 12

UNITS

Temperature	-	Degree Celsius
Rain	-	Millimeteres
Snow	-	Centimeters
Precipitation	-	Millimeters
Wind	-	Kilometers per hour

SOURCE: Regina Weather Office, Atmospheric Environment Service, April 1983

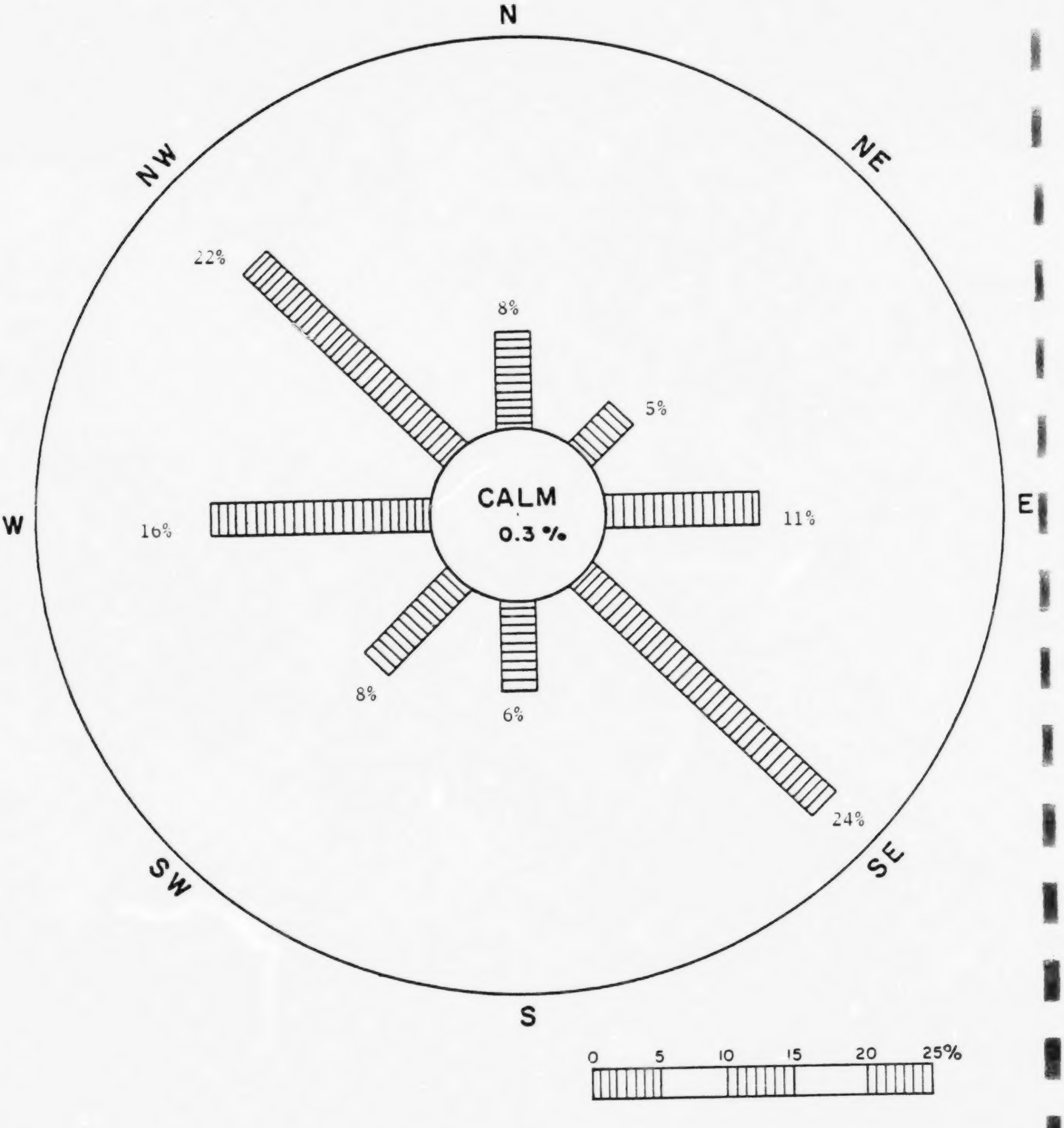
Regina

THE WEATHER EACH MONTH - NORMALS

	TEMPERATURE °C						PRECIPITATION			
				RECORD HI and LO FOR MONTH						
MONTH	MEAN	MEAN MAX	MEAN MIN	TEMP	DAY	YEAR	RAINFALL (mm)	SNOWFALL (cm)	HOURS OF SUNSHINE	WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION (km/h)
JAN	-17.9	-12.6	-23.2	8.9 -50.0	31 1	1931 1885	0.3	20.0	99.9	21.8 SE
FEB	-13.6	- 8.1	-19.1	15.6 -48.9	28 16	1932 1893	0.8	18.3	121.3	21.6 SE
MAR	- 7.8	- 2.3	-13.3	24.4 -42.2	23 14	1910 1897	2.1	18.3	156.4	22.0 SE
APR	3.3	9.4	- 2.8	32.8 -28.9	20 28 2	1980 1952 1899	14.3	10.9	209.3	22.6 SE
MAY	11.1	18.2	3.9	37.2 -13.9	29 22	1934 1980 1891	43.5	3.2	277.5	22.1 SE
JUN	15.9	22.7	9.0	39.4 - 5.6	27 12	1931 1969	79.6	0	283.0	19.9 SE
JUL	18.9	26.1	11.7	43.3 - 2.2	5 6	1937 1934	53.3	0	342.2	17.7 SE
AUG	17.8	25.2	10.4	40.6 - 5.0	6 31	1949 1886	44.8	0	294.7	18.1 SE
SEP	11.7	18.6	4.6	37.2 -16.1	3 26	1940 1934	35.0	1.8	190.8	20.4 SE
OCT	5.2	11.9	- 1.5	31.1 -26.1	12 27	1934 1919	11.4	8.2	168.1	20.5 SE
NOV	- 5.1	0.2	-10.4	23.4 -43.9	5 20	1975 1896	1.4	14.2	104.1	20.9 SE
DEC	-12.8	- 7.7	-18.0	15.0 -48.3	8 23	1939 1884	0.7	20.8	83.9	21.7 SE
YEAR	2.2	8.5	- 4.1	43.3 -50.0	Jul 5 Jan 1	1937 1885	287.2	115.7	2331.2	20.8 SE

Source: Regina Weather Office, Atmospheric Environment Service, April 1983.

WIND ROSE
REGINA CITY AIRPORT



Source: Regina Weather Office, Regina, Saskatchewan, April 1983.

Regina

NATURAL RESOURCES:

Oil and Natural Gas

The City of Regina serves as an important centre for the petroleum industry in Saskatchewan. The province produced approximately 8.1 million cubic metres of crude oil and 1.6 billion cubic metres of marketable natural gas during 1981. Whereas the nearest petroleum production to the City of Regina is in the Weyburn area, some 100 kilometres to the southeast, Regina is the focal point for the network of crude oil and natural gas pipelines in the province. The pipelines have resulted in the development of four underground storage facilities in the Regina area for natural gas and liquid petroleum gases. In addition, the only major oil refinery remaining in Saskatchewan, operated by Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited, is situated in Regina along the Trans-Canada Pipe Line. The Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Corporation provides pipe and steel products for the petroleum industry. The head office of the Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Corporation is located in Regina. This crown corporation plays a major role in the development of crude oil and natural gas reserves in the province. During 1982, a total of 912 drilling licenses were issued and 809 oil and gas wells drilled.

As of January 1, 1982, Saskatchewan's remaining crude oil reserves were 100.6 million cubic metres and the remaining natural gas reserves were 40 billion cubic metres.

Coal

Lignite coal reserves in southern Saskatchewan are estimated to be 7.6 billion tonnes. This represents a supply of over 1,000 years at 1982 production levels of 6.2 million tonnes. The value of coal sales increased to over $62 million in 1982, which was 48 percent higher than in 1981.

Coal mining is concentrated in the Estevan and Coronach areas, with most of the output being used in Saskatchewan Power Corporation's lignite-fired Boundary Dam and Poplar River generating stations. The remainder is exported

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Source: Saskatchewan Energy and Mines - March, 1983.

Regina

to Manitoba and Ontario for use in thermal power plants.

In the future, Saskatchewan's large lignite coal reserves could be used in conventional and advanced combined cycle electricity generating stations, as well as for producing synthetic crude oil and natural gas by means of coal liquefaction and gasification technologies.

Potash

The three potash mines in the Regina area are:

Kalium Chemicals - at Belle Plaine which is 48 kilometers west of Regina. The mine commenced production in October, 1964 and is the only solution potash mine of this type in the world. The process involves the drilling of bore holes (in much the same fashion as oil wells are drilled) to the depth of the orebody. The ore is then dissolved, pumped to the surface and refined into a marketable product. This solution mining technique enables the mining of deeper ore reserves when compared to conventional mining methods. The mine has recently completed a $20 million expansion which increased its capacity to 1.43 million tonnes KCl per annum.

Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan - Rocanville Division - is located at Rocanville, approximately 240 kilometers east of Regina. Since its purchase by the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan in 1977, the mine has undergone two expansions. A Phase I expansion, completed in the fall of 1980, raised the mine's capacity to 1.14 million tonnes KCl per annum. The Phase II expansion, which was completed in December, 1981 increased the mine's capacity to 1.73 million tonnes KCl.

International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited - operates two separate shafts and refineries near Esterhazy, which is located 160 kilometers east of Regina. The two operations,

Source: Saskatchewan Energy and Mines - March, 1983.

Regina

K1 and K2, are situated approximately 11 kilometers apart and are connected underground. Both facilities have a capacity of 1.9 million tonnes KCl per annum. Commencing production in 1962, the K1 operation is the oldest producing mine in the province. In 1981, an expansion of 1.18 million tonnes KCl for the K1 facility was announced by I.M.C.C.

Sodium Sulphate

There are four sodium sulphate operations located in the Regina region. They include three facilities operated by Saskatchewan Minerals (a provincial crown corporation), and one facility operated by Ormiston Mining and Smelting Company Limited.

Saskatchewan Minerals, Chaplin Plant - located at Chaplin Lake, with a productive capacity of about 135,000 tonnes per year.

Saskatchewan Minerals, Bishopic Plant - located at Frederick Lake, which is 43 kilometers southwest of Moose Jaw. Annual productive capacity is 45,000 tonnes.

Saskatchewan Minerals, Gladmer Plant - located at Sybouts Lake, which is approximately 160 kilometers south of Regina. Annual capacity is about 45,000 tonnes.

Ormiston Plant - located at Horseshoe Lake, which is approximately 64 kilometers south of Moose Jaw. Annual capacity is about 90,000 tonnes.

Most of the sodium sulphate produced is marketed in the pulp and paper and detergent industries.

Salt

Byproduct brine from the Kalium Chemicals potash solution mine near Belle Plaine is used by the Canadian Salt Company in the production of fine

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Source: Saskatchewan Energy and Mines - March, 1983.

vacuum-pan salt. Waste salt from the potash mine of International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited near Esterhazy is used in significant quantities for ice control on highways. Most of the common salt in Saskatchewan occurs within the Prairie Evaporite Formation. The formation extends beneath a large part of the southern half of the province and reserves are incalculably large. Waste salt from potash mines amounts to about two tonnes for each tonne of KCl recovered.

Sand and Gravel

Sand and gravel in Saskatchewan are used principally in the construction and road building industries. Economically recoverable deposits generally occur at or near the surface and are readily mined by bulldozer or dragline.

In the Regina area, numerous deposits occur along the Moose Jaw and Qu'Appelle Rivers and some of their tributaries; from the Pilot Butte area southeastward to Vibank and in the Old Wives Lake area.

In recent years, Saskatchewan's annual production has been around 15 million tonnes.

Clays

Most industrial clays are found in southern Saskatchewan within about 90 kilometers of the United States border. Clay-based industries are located at Estevan where face brick is produced and at Claybank where clay is used for refactory brick. In Regina, southern clays are used for vitrified clay pipe and chimney flues, and local deposits are utilized in a cement plant. Important stoneware deposits are located near Wood Mountain, Readlyn, Rockglen, and Eastend. Production of stoneware clay in the Eastend area is largely for export to Alberta. Large deposits of sandy kaolin clays occur in the Eastend, Shaunavon and Wood Mountain areas.

Source: Saskatchewan Energy and Mines - March, 1983.

Bentonite

Bentonite deposits occur southwest of Regina along the Avonlea Creek and Moose Jaw River. Avonlea Mineral Industries Ltd. operates Canada's only sodium bentonite plant at Wilcox, which is approximately 37 kilometers southwest of Regina. Open pit mining is used to extract the bentonite deposits, which are located about 22 kilometers southwest of Wilcox. The plant at Wilcox has a design capacity of 54,000 tonnes per annum. Markets include the iron ore pelletizing industry, oil and gas drilling industry, foundry industry, animal feed industry and the reservoir sealant market.

Source: Saskatchewan Energy and Mines - March, 1983.

Municipal Government and Taxation

Type of Civic Government

Regina is governed by an elected City Council of a Mayor and ten Aldermen. This is based on the traditional British system, where each elected official represents approximately an equal number of citizens and works on their behalf.

On January 1, 1974, the division system method of elections was instituted in Regina. Under this process, the City is divided into ten sections; each with its own representative elected for a three-year term.

In addition, a Mayor is elected at large to serve the same term.

The actual governing of the City follows the rules and regulations set down by the Provincial Government in the Urban Municipality Act (1978).

A City Manager is appointed by an elected Council to handle all details in the operation of the City and to ensure all departments fulfill their duties.

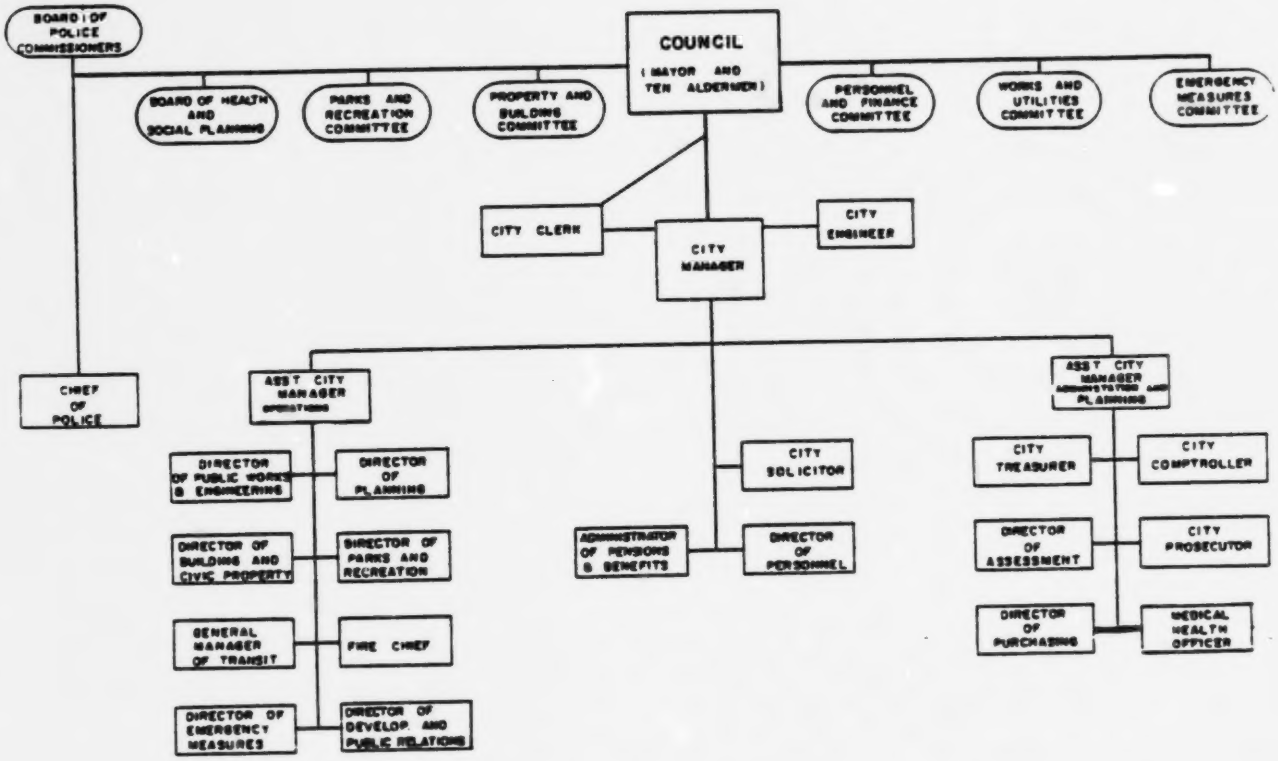
The City Council in Regina usually meets each Monday at 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers of Regina's new City Hall, which was officially opened in 1976.

Elected Officials in Regina

Mayor..................................	L. P. Schneider
Alderman Gerald J. Kleisinger..........	Representing Division 1.
Alderman Ted Cholod....................	Representing Division 2.
Alderman Mark Hanley...................	Representing Division 3.
Alderman Leo Ooms......................	Representing Division 4.
Alderman Wilma R. Staff................	Representing Division 5.
Alderman Harry Van Mulligen............	Representing Division 6.
Alderman W. Joe McKeown................	Representing Division 7.
Alderman Erwin C. Strass...............	Representing Division 8.
Alderman Valerie A. McGregor...........	Representing Division 9.
Alderman Stanley E. Oxelgren...........	Representing Division 10.

City of Regina Administration

City Manager	Mr. W. Mann
Assistant City Manager - Operations	Mr. D. Costea
Assistant City Manager - Administration & Planning	Mr. R. Moncur
City Solicitor	Mr. L. Shaw
City Clerk	Mr. F. E. Howard
City Assessor	Mr. F. Robb
City Comptroller	Mr. D. Powers
City Treasurer	Mr. D. Fisher
Acting Director of Development and Public Relations	Mr. P. Haffner
Director of Parks and Recreation	Mr. J. Spencer
Director of Personnel	Mr. C. Gouthro
Director of Planning	Mr. P. Davies
Director of Purchasing	Mr. L. Katchuk
Director of Buildings and Civic Properties	Mr. C. Burns
Acting Medical Health Officer	Dr. P. Hutchison
Director of Public Works and Engineering	Mr. D. Schnell
Chief of Police	Mr. V. New
Fire Chief	Mr. L. Yanko
Director of Transit	Mr. G. McAdoo
Director of Emergency Measures	Mr. G. Harding


BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS
COUNCIL (MAYOR AND TEN ALDERMEN)
BOARD OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL PLANNING
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMITTEE
PROPERTY AND BUILDING COMMITTEE
PERSONNEL AND FINANCE COMMITTEE
WORKS AND UTILITIES COMMITTEE
EMERGENCY MEASURES COMMITTEE
CITY CLERK
CITY MANAGER
CITY ENGINEER
CHIEF OF POLICE
ASS'T CITY MANAGER OPERATIONS
ASS'T CITY MANAGER ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING
DIRECTOR OF PLANNING
DIRECTOR OF BUILDING AND CIVIC PROPERTY
DIRECTOR OF PARKS AND RECREATION
GENERAL MANAGER OF TRANSIT
FIRE CHIEF
DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY MEASURES
DIRECTOR OF DEVELOP. AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
CITY SOLICITOR
ADMINISTRATOR OF PENSIONS & BENEFITS
DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL
CITY TREASURER
CITY COMPTROLLER
DIRECTOR OF ASSESSMENT
CITY PROSECUTOR
DIRECTOR OF PURCHASING
MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER

Assessment

The amount of tax a residential home will be required to pay is determined by two things - the assessed value placed on the land and buildings and the mill rate as determined by City Council.

Assessments are on a year to year basis and are subject to change by assessment appeal procedure in January of each year.

Land

Land is assessed at a fair equitable value. This is not market value, but a fair value in comparison with other similar types of properties within the City of Regina. Such things as location, zoning, present use, sale value, desirability, services available, undesirable influences and any other

Regina

circumstance affecting value is taken into consideration by the Assessor in determining the rates to be applied for assessment purposes.

The rates used for residential land assessments are usually on a front foot basis with a depth factor adjustment if the lot is greater or less than 125 feet in depth.

Odd shaped lots are adjusted using a standard formula approach. For example: A lot with a 50 foot frontage and 90 foot wide back yard would be adjusted to a 57.5 foot frontage for assessment, or a lot with a 90 foot frontage and a 50 foot back yard would be adjusted to 76.5 feet for assessment.

The land assessment on a condominium or town house development is usually determined on an acreage rate as there is no clearly defined area registered for each unit. These units are usually built on four to ten acres of land that are frequently irregular-shaped and that would create problems with the front foot approach.

In new areas or subdivisions the full land assessment is not placed on the assessment and tax roll until such time as the area is fully developed - by this we mean that the majority of lots have been built on and all services (sewer, water, pavement and sidewalks) are in place on the street.

Buildings

Building or improvement assessments are determined by the Assessor after a physical inspection of the home. The assessor is guided by an assessment manual that sets out a classification of the various types of structures and quality of construction.

The assessment manual in use at the present time is based on 1946 Replacement Values and the assessment that is placed on the assessment and tax roll is 45% of this value.

Residential buildings are classified under four groupings or quality of construction:

A. Excellent or exclusive design
B. Custom designed and built
C. Average project
D. Minimum standards

Each of these groupings are further broken down to reflect the ground floor cost for the various types of structures.

Example:
one storey - no basement
one storey - full basement
one and one half storey - no basement
one and one half storey - full basement
two storey - no basement
two storey - full basement

The rates are set up to reflect the cost of the various units. For example: the square foot cost of a 720 square foot "C" type bungalow with full basement would be slightly higher than say a 1,000 square foot home of the same size. The reason for this is that there would be very little difference in the plumbing, heating and electrical costs for the two houses.

Another example: The replacement cost or assessment rate for a 1,200 square foot bungalow would be higher than for a 600 square foot (ground floor area) two-storey house, if related to total liveable area. This is brought about by the saving in a two-storey construction where you would only have approximately half the basement cost and roof cost, etc.

Each house is classified into one of these groups or types of buildings or in the case of a split level home it might be a combination of a one-storey full basement and a two-storey no basement depending on how the building is constructed.

Extras that would be assessed for, that are not included in our basic rate, would be as follows: extra plumbing or half bath off master bedroom or in basement, fireplace, basement suite.

Basically everything under a roof is assessed including garages and out buildings, but improvements such as lawns, trees, driveways, fences, open patios and roughed-in plumbing are not assessed.

Older homes have a similar classification, but the rates used are less than the newer homes as obsolescence and depreciation have been included.

The Assessment Department is working on a complete reassessment of the entire City. The new assessment will be 50% of the ten-year average value from 1961 to 1970. This will have the effect of increasing the building assessment on the average home approximately 2.25 to 2.5 times. All basement rooms and swimming pools will be assessed along with covered patios.

Land assessment rates on the new method will also increase substantially over the present rates.

This increase in assessment will cause the mill rate to be reduced. There will be some fluctuation due to improvements that have been made to the home and depreciation that will be allowed, but the tax on the average home on the new system will be approximately on the same level as at present.

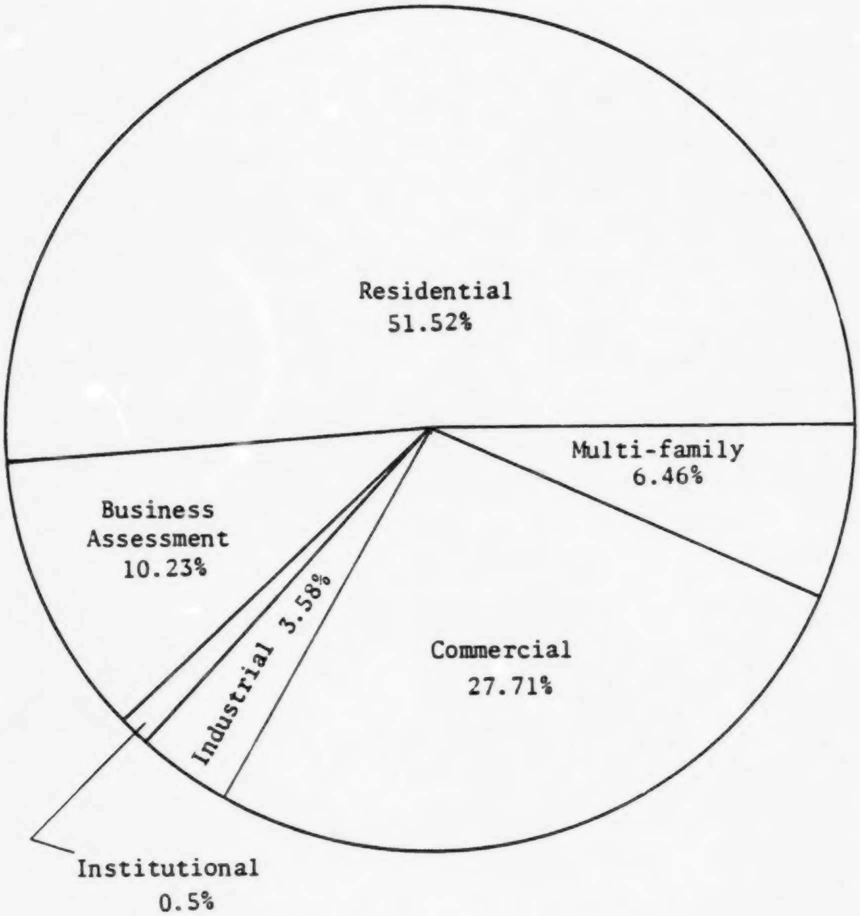
Business Assessment and Taxation

Business assessments in Regina are based on square footage. Business assessments are calculated from a fixed set of rates established by the City Assessor. The rates vary for different types of businesses and the use of space.

Business tax is determined by applying the current mill rate to the assessment.

1983 Taxable Assessment

$361,838,930



Note: Sources of revenue other than taxation account for approximately 50% of the total current revenue to the City of Regina.

Mill Rate

After the City's current expenditures have been established by City Council, the mill rate necessary to finance these expenditures is set. To this mill rate, for municipal purposes, is added the mill rate for the Public Library, the City School Boards, and the Business Improvement District.

The mill rate is basically the amount of tax required per $1,000 of assessed value of buildings and land. The mill rate for 1982 was set at 272.88 mills, which meant a property owner had to pay $272.88 in taxes for every $1,000 that his property was assessed at.

The municipal portion of the mill rate is calculated by taking the total estimated current expenditures for the budget year and subtracting estimated revenue from sources other than taxation, dividing the resultant amount by the taxable assessment and multiplying by 1,000.

Thus:

Mill Rate =

$$\frac{(\text{Total Expenditure - Other Revenue}) \times 1{,}000}{\text{Taxable Assessment}}$$

Annual Property Tax Notices

Annually, after the mill rate has been determined by City Council, tax notices are prepared and mailed. If a mortgage company is responsible for the payment of taxes on your behalf, the tax notice is mailed directly to the mortgage company for payment. The receipted tax notice, along with a Property Improvement Grant Application form is sent to the taxpayer when payment has been received from the mortgage company. Where the taxation department does not show a mortgage company responsible for the payment of taxes, notices are mailed to the taxpayer for payment.

An explanation of some of the information shown on the property tax notice follows:

The mill rates are determined by City Council, the School Boards and the Library Board and are used in calculating the general taxes levied for each.

The general tax is a product of the mill rate and the total assessment.

Local improvements are annual charges placed on the tax roll, which represent the property owners' share of the cost of improvements. These charges and the number of years they are on the tax roll are as follows:

a. Laneways and front gravel - perpetual
b. Watermains, sewer and storm sewer - 15 years
c. Concrete walks and curbs and class A pavement - 15 years
d. Residential and laneway pavement - ten years.

Examples of other charges include: removal of noxious weeds, property nuisance, worker's compensation and delinquent water accounts.

The prepaid amount includes the discount that has been added to a prepayment made up to March 31.

Current taxes are due by June 30. Penalties on any unpaid balance are added on the 1st of each month from July 1 to December 1 inclusive. Penalty rates are shown on the reverse of the notice and any payments after June 30 should include the applicable penalty to pay the account in full.

We request that you return both parts of the notice with your payment. The receipted portion of the notice will be returned to you and is to be attached to your Property Improvement Grant Application.

Prompt Payment Notices

In December of each year Prompt Payment Notices are mailed to all taxpayers. The purpose of the notice is to provide a statement of account for the current year, as well as an amount that may be prepaid for the following year. If the prompt payment amount is paid during the discount period, the discount amount is automatically calculated and credited to your account. The discount period is from the date of the notice to March 31 of the following year. The discount rates decrease in February and March and are shown on the reverse of the notice.

Supplementary Tax Notices

A Supplementary Tax Notice is a statement of additional taxes for the current year and is mailed when the tax is added to your account. This tax is in addition to taxes originally assessed for the year and is the result of an increased assessment during the year. Examples of this would be a new home completed or occupied during the year or increasing the space for a business premise.

The License Section

The City has the authority to legislate and enforce various Licensing Bylaws, which includes the licensing of certain businesses, of dogs, bicycles, lotteries, bingos, taxis and chauffeurs.

Business License Section

Operators of business premises subject to supervision by Health, Police, Fire or the Building Department require City licenses. In cases where the business has been assessed with business tax, a license is not required.

Under the terms of the Licensing Bylaw, an annual City of Regina license is required for the following:

- Advertising Canvassers
- Ambulances
- Amusement Parks
- Auctioneers
- Automobile Wreckers
- Barber and Beauty Shops
- Billiard and Pool Halls
- Bowling Alleys
- Boxing or Wrestling Promoters
- Building Movers
- Caterers
- Chimney Sweeps
- Carnivals, Circuses, Menageries, Shows
- Clubs or Associations
- Contractors
- Dairy Bars and Milk Bars
- Dance Schools
- Detectives and Investigators
- Dog Kennels
- Fuel Dealers
- Fumigators
- Halls
- Health Aid Vendors
- Home Occupations
- Junk Collectors and Dealers
- Massage Parlors
- Driver Training Vehicles
- Motor Vehicles
- Music Teachers
- Musical, Theatrical or Dramatic Performances
- Patent Medicine Vendors
- Pawnbrokers
- Public Eating Establishments
- Public Hotels
- Roto Tiller Operators or Landscapers
- Second-Hand and Flea Market Operators
- Second-Hand Book Dealers
- Service Stations
- Shooting Galleries
- Shoe Shine Stands
- Sign Painters or Writers
- Skating Rinks
- Street Photographers
- Theatres
- Trade Schools
- Transient Traders
- Used Car Dealers
- Vending Machines
- Window Cleaners

City of Regina - General Revenue by Source - 1982

Taxes and Licenses............$	51,457,309
Contributions and Grants......	20,868,559
Service Charges and Fees......	4,483,742
Rents and Concessions.........	9,911,833
Fines, Interest and Tax Penalties..................	6,867,210
Recreation and Community Service.....................	1,938,964
Miscellaneous.................	2,305,380

City of Regina - General Government Expenditures by Function - 1982

General Government............$	13,768,400
Protection....................	37,164,000
Transportation................	14,871,300
Environmental Health..........	4,638,000
Public Health.................	6,822,900
Environmental Development.....	2,804,100
Parks and Recreation..........	13,784,300
Fiscal Services...............	17,977,800

The City of Regina

Property Tax Rates and Tax Levies

MILL RATES

Year	General	Education and Library	Total
1973	60.82	61.68	122.5
1974	62.07	64.43	126.5
1975	71.77	72.73	144.5
1976	84.85	81.65	166.5
1977	99.51	90.99	190.5
1978	103.48	93.02	196.5
1979	103.46	95.04	198.5
1980	110.46	105.54	216.0
1981	124.64	119.36	244.0
1982	134.27	138.61	272.88
1983	144.67	151.91	296.58

TAX LEVIES

1973	$ 13,702,464	$ 13,896,218	$ 27,598,682
1974	14,568,701	15,122,626	29,691,327
1975	17,697,940	17,708,949	35,406,889
1976	22,346,770	21,192,770	43,539,540
1977	28,008,074	25,126,890	53,134,964
1978	31,023,665	27,888,157	58,911,822
1979	32,471,411	29,828,755	62,300,166
1980	35,882,458	34,284,217	70,166,675
1981	42,025,573	40,245,286	82,270,859
1982	47,417,634	48,950,311	96,367,945
1983	52,347,238	54,966,952	107,314,190

Tax levies do not include:
- special assessments
- supplementary taxes
- cancellations
- penalties

The City of Regina - Comparative Ratio of Tax Supported Debenture Debt to Assessed Values and Tax Supported Debenture Debt per Capita - Last 10 Years - For the Year Ended December 31, 1981.

Year	Population	Assessed Value of Real Estate	Gross Bonded Debt	Equity in Sinking Fund	Net Bonded Debt	Percentage Ratio of Gross Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Gross Bonded Debt per Capita	Percentage Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Net Bonded Debt Per Capita
		$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000		$		$
1973	145,600	225,295	34,759	13,319	21,440	15.4	239	9.5	147
1974	148,200	234,714	33,254	14,136	19,118	14.2	224	8.1	129
1975	150,610	243,489	38,003	15,042	22,961	15.6	252	9.4	152
1976	151,820	259,556	31,185	11,602	19,583	12	205	7.5	129
1977	152,500	276,150	32,824	12,111	20,713	11.9	215	7.5	136
1978	154,200	299,808	39,841	12,532	27,309	13.3	258	9.1	177
1979	157,000	313,855	40,377	12,354	28,023	12.9	257	8.9	178
1980	157,500	324,846	38,238	11,776	26,462	11.8	246	8.1	170
1981	158,900	337,176	36,854	12,258	24,596	10.9	228	7.3	155
1982	161,300	353,151	42,891	10,815	32,075	12.1	266	9.1	199

1. Does not include Debentures issued on behalf of the Schools and Library Boards.

2. Includes net provision for foreign exchange loss.

The City of Regina - Rate of Change in Taxable Assessment Rate - Last 10 Years
For the Year Ended December 31, 1983.

Year	Taxable Assessment	Percentage Increase
1973	225,295,360	2.84
1974	234,714,050	4.18
1975	243,488,910	3.74
1976	259,556,280	6.60
1977	276,150,010	6.39
1978	299,808,130	8.57
1979	313,854,740	4.69
1980	324,845,720	3.50
1981	337,175,650	3.80
1982	353,151,370	4.74
1983	361,838,930	2.46

TAXABLE ASSESSMENT:

	Assessment	Percentage
1973		
Residential	$ 130,486,070	57.92%
Retail	40,844,050	18.13%
Wholesale and Industrial	30,593,130	13.58%
Business Tax	23,372,110	10.37%
	225,295,360	100.00%
1974		
Residential	$ 137,595,830	58.62%
Retail	41,532,670	17.70%
Wholesale and Industrial	31,051,090	13.23%
Business Tax	24,534,460	10.45%
	234,714,050	100.00%
1975		
Residential	$ 143,603,560	58.98%
Retail	42,354,530	17.39%
Wholesale and Industrial	32,350,060	13.29%
Business Tax	25,180,760	10.34%
	243,488,910	100.00%
1976		
Residential	$ 153,295,090	59.06%
Retail	44,955,150	17.32%
Wholesale and Industrial	34,339,300	13.23%
Business Tax	26,966,740	10.39%
	259,556,280	100.00%
1977		
Residential	$ 160,745,320	58.21%
Retail	48,076,290	17.41%
Wholesale and Industrial	39,553,140	14.32%
Business Tax	27,775,260	10.06%
	276,150,010	100.00%
1978*		
A - Residential	$ 159,938,370	53.32%
B - Multi-Family (4 units up)	18,477,350	6.16%
C - Commercial	76,524,010	25.51%
D - Industrial	13,503,180	4.50%
E - Institutional	1,559,990	.52%
F - Business Assessment	29,967,590	9.99%
	299,970,490	100.00%

Regina

1979 *	Assessment	Percentage
A - Residential	$166,734,650	53.12%
B - Multi-Family (4 units up)	19,234,300	6.13%
C - Commercial	80,895,780	25.77%
D - Industrial	13,996,910	4.46%
E - Institutional	1,676,980	.53%
F - Business Assessment	31,316,120	9.99%
	313,854,740	100.00%

1980*		
A - Residential	$172,621,100	53.14%
B - Multi-Family (4 units up)	20,127,110	6.20%
C - Commercial	83,979,340	25.85%
D - Industrial	13,558,990	4.17%
E - Institutional	1,763,990	.54%
F - Business Assessment	32,795,190	10.10%
	324,845,720	100.00%

1981*		
A - Residential	$174,614,240	51.78%
B - Multi-Family (4 units up)	22,748,070	6.75%
C - Commercial	90,484,200	26.84%
D - Industrial	12,718,830	3.77%
E - Institutional	1,761,950	.52%
F - Business Assessment	34,848,360	10.34%
	337,175,650	100.00%

1982*		
A - Residential	$181,414,180	51.37%
B - Multi-Family (4 units up)	22,658,340	6.42%
C - Commercial	97,710,060	27.67%
D - Industrial	12,853,360	3.64%
E - Institutional	1,876,450	.53%
F - Business Assessment	36,638,980	10.37%
	353,151,370	100.00%

1983*		
A - Residential	$186,436,940	51.52%
B - Multi-Family (4 units up)	23,370,880	6.46%
C - Commercial	100,248,390	27.71%
D - Industrial	12,961,380	3.58%
E - Institutional	1,796,220	.50%
F - Business Assessment	37,025,120	10.23%
	361,838,930	100.00%

* With the change from a manual assessment roll to data processing in 1978, the breakdown of assessments have been changed to show more clearly the taxable assessment for the various types of properties.

Source: City of Regina, Assessor's Department, April, 1983.

Provincial Taxes

All of Canada's ten provinces impose a wide variety of taxes to raise the revenue necessary for provincial purposes. All provinces at present levy a tax on the income of individuals and corporations resident within their boundaries or deriving income from activities or operations carried out therein. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland (banks, trust and loan companies only), Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia impose special taxes on corporations in addition to income tax. Only the Province of Quebec imposes succession duties, i.e. taxes on property left on death, and a tax on gifts. The Federal Government makes payments called "equalization payments" to some provinces in recognition of the fact that the potential tax yield in those provinces, measured on a per capita basis, is lower than the national per capita tax yield. For some provinces, these payments constitute a very important source of revenue.

Individual Income Tax

All provinces tax the income of individuals who reside within their boundaries, or earn business income therein. An individual who is resident in a particular province on the last day of the year, and has no income for the year from a business with a permanent establishment outside the province, is taxable by the province on his world income for the year. Income earned from employment in a province by a non-resident of Canada is taxable by the province. Income earned by an individual not resident in a province, from carrying on a business through a permanent establishment in that province, is taxable by the province.

Nine of the ten provinces compute provincial taxes as percentage of federal basic tax. The provinces base their tax on federal tax with the dividend tax credit deducted.

Source: Saskatchewan Finance - April, 1983.

Interprovincial Tax Comparison

For the 1983 taxation year, Saskatchewan's personal income tax rate will be 51% of basic federal tax. Saskatchewan has the fourth lowest provincial income tax rate in Canada. Only those provinces which charge health care premiums (British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario) have lower personal income tax rates. At the same time, a surtax of 12% of provincial tax greater than $4,000 applies to individuals with a taxable income in excess of $36,000.00 in 1983.

Saskatchewan also provides a low income tax reduction of $160.00 plus $50.00 per dependent child and a special $50 tax reduction for senior citizens. These tax cuts are reduced by 30% of the amount by which provincial tax exceeds the taxpayer's maximum tax cut. The effect of the low income tax reductions is to provide reduced taxes to over 190,000 tax filers (or 35% of taxfilers).

As a result of these tax reductions and credits, a married tax filer with two dependent children, and an income level below $13,250.00 will pay no Saskatchewan provincial income tax in 1983.

Saskatchewan also provides a rebate of provincial income taxes paid on capital gains arising from the sale of eligible farm, small business, and non-rental residential property.

For 1983, the Saskatchewan corporation income tax rate for businesses eligible for the federal small business tax credit is equal to 10% of taxable income. This lower small business rate compares to the standard corporation income tax rate of 14%. The tax cut for small business will provide $12.4 million in benefits to Saskatchewan firms in 1983.

A corporation capital tax is levied on large corporations in Saskatchewan. This tax resembles capital taxes in place in Quebec, Ontario, Newfoundland (banks, trust and loan companies only), Manitoba and British Columbia.

Source: Saskatchewan Finance - April, 1983.

Small corporations are excluded from the tax by a $10 million exemption from taxable capital, by far the most generous exemption in Canada. Commencing in 1983 insurance companies are also excluded from the tax. The general rate of tax is 3/10ths of 1% of taxable capital, the same rate in effect in Ontario. For chartered banks, loan and trust companies, the rate is 4/5th of 1%.

Saskatchewan has the lowest retail sales tax rate in Canada, with the exception of Alberta which does not levy this tax. In May of 1982, Saskatchewan's gasoline tax was eliminated, providing tax relief of over $135.0 million to Saskatchewan businesses and consumers on an annual basis.

Saskatchewan provides a property tax rebate program that refunds 50% of an individual's property taxes up to a maximum of $230 per year ($375 for farmers and owners of other business property). In 1982, there were 216,000 recipients of Property Improvement Grants totalling $45.7 million. To senior citizens, an additional rebate of school taxes for a total rebate of up to $510 is available ($655 for farmers and owners of other business property). There are 57,000 homeowners who are 65 years of age and over who were eligible for this grant, totalling $26.8 million in 1982. Saskatchewan renters receive a rent rebate, calculated at 5% of annual rent to a maximum of $150. Over 78,000 renters in Saskatchewan were eligible to receive $8.9 million for 1982.

Source: Saskatchewan Finance - April, 1983.

Regina

1976 and 1977 Taxation Year
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1976 Taxable Returns				1976 All Returns		
	Number of Returns	Wages and Salaries	Total Income	Total Tax Payable	Number of Returns	Wages and Salaries	Total Income
Weyburn	4,073	33,906	59,441	11,171	5,641	35,356	64,706
Regina	63,298	696,993	898,607	159,683	85,760	734,333	967,134
Moose Jaw	12,735	117,009	167,531	26,344	18,669	125,914	186,589
Swift Current	7,165	71,688	109,779	19,938	9,695	76,265	118,922
Yorkton	6,479	59,681	84,867	14,057	9,560	64,590	94,511
Saskatoon	54,640	586,888	760,264	132,326	76,417	625,525	826,635
Prince Albert	12,051	131,315	162,678	27,850	17,400	139,338	179,508
North Battleford	5,701	52,174	78,060	13,455	8,683	56,667	87,666
Saskatchewan	295,931	2,594,345	4,133,201	690,996	441,789	2,799,247	4,606,822
	1977 Taxable Returns				1977 All Returns		
Weyburn	4,169	39,090	61,173	10,178	5,826	42,058	67,539
Regina	64,883	770,771	980,234	173,997	87,890	814,925	1,054,685
Moose Jaw	13,182	136,501	188,126	29,926	19,091	145,488	208,640
Swift Current	6,991	65,730	102,637	17,012	9,397	69,773	111,310
Yorkton	5,659	58,297	78,892	12,590	8,269	63,491	88,118
Saskatoon	56,433	663,811	844,307	147,524	77,803	705,131	918,144
Prince Albert	12,339	141,303	174,500	29,313	17,597	149,663	191,574
North Battleford	6,319	59,477	86,879	13,829	9,332	65,038	98,611
Saskatchewan	298,896	2,889,363	4,337,120	705,325	432,057	3,105,023	4,812,653

Regina

1978 and 1979 Taxation Year
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1978 Taxable Returns				1978 All Returns		
	Number of Returns	Wages and Salaries	Total Income	Total Tax Payable	Number of Returns	Wages and Salaries	Total Income
Weyburn	4,032	39,582	64,298	10,312	6,389	42,960	72,251
Regina	66,229	863,507	1,071,517	182,219	98,048	920,864	1,172,526
Moose Jaw	13,641	152,685	207,926	31,720	21,889	164,715	234,731
Swift Current	6,143	65,543	100,073	15,848	9,951	71,867	113,514
Yorkton	6,061	68,809	90,056	13,647	9,997	74,862	103,346
Saskatoon	56,667	736,366	913,875	154,237	87,972	974,075	1,014,156
Prince Albert	12,111	152,148	187,693	30,610	19,985	164,110	211,138
North Battleford	6,184	65,280	96,979	14,814	10,744	72,878	115,469
Saskatchewan	300,817	3,200,990	4,719,623	733,821	524,738	3,502,976	5,430,563
	1979 Taxable Returns				1979 All Returns		
Weyburn	4,407	45,131	75,786	12,571	6,483	47,884	82,433
Regina	71,679	976,838	1,226,050	211,573	100,220	1,027,121	1,314,841
Moose Jaw	14,843	170,890	238,070	36,980	22,267	181,598	261,710
Swift Current	6,757	73,801	118,709	19,020	10,153	79,381	131,609
Yorkton	6,602	77,180	103,293	15,816	10,137	82,130	114,822
Saskatoon	63,373	860,270	1,074,523	182,658	91,818	912,133	1,167,169
Prince Albert	13,384	175,868	218,397	35,970	20,558	186,252	238,503
North Battleford	6,839	72,935	114,315	17,169	10,921	79,518	130,736
Saskatchewan	334,745	3,691,539	5,614,238	889,268	535,109	3,955,122	6,239,766

1980 Taxation Year
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Taxable Returns				All Returns		
	Number of Returns	Wages and Salaries	Total Income	Total Tax Payable	Number of Returns	Wages and Salaries	Total Income
Weyburn	4,610	52,228	86,981	14,998	6,659	55,512	94,449
Regina	75,116	1,118,160	1,419,073	252,698	103,080	1,169,696	1,513,079
Moose Jaw	15,330	191,405	271,781	43,738	22,641	202,483	296,842
Swift Current	7,095	84,995	138,301	23,226	10,443	91,169	151,439
Yorkton	6,834	86,163	117,620	18,582	10,286	91,557	129,753
Saskatoon	67,636	997,320	1,262,507	221,167	96,409	1,053,812	1,363,056
Prince Albert	13,896	200,890	250,564	42,775	21,082	212,567	273,517
North Battleford	7,134	83,113	130,702	20,673	11,095	90,475	148,280
Saskatchewan	352,483	4,248,602	6,474,311	1,059,558	549,647	4,539,240	7,145,282

Regina

1976 Taxation Year
Number of All Returns by Income Class

	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $7,000	$7,000 to $10,000	$10,000 to $15,000	$15,000 to $20,000	$20,000 and over
Regina	1,290	1,298	1,550	1,684	1,585	3,302	4,626	5,344	2,659	2,688
Saskatoon	237	735	775	636	590	1,222	1,474	1,820	901	1,620
Moose Jaw	536	940	760	1,174	1,596	2,513	3,260	3,784	2,237	3,329
Prince Albert	695	1,065	1,507	1,424	1,336	2,467	2,721	2,810	1,395	1,158
Yorkton	514	463	996	1,095	817	1,953	1,851	1,435	642	577
Swift Current	1,200	1,461	1,886	1,963	1,955	3,288	3,291	3,441	1,303	1,284
North Battleford	1,041	800	625	1,067	1,085	1,609	2,031	2,263	988	825
Weyburn	268	675	185	555	719	1,177	1,658	1,747	941	1,801
Saskatchewan	17,871	24,580	29,173	31,365	29,187	56,680	73,106	86,537	45,753	47,537

1977 Taxation Year
Number of All Returns by Income Class

	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,500	$2,500 to $5,000	$5,000 to $7,500	$7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 to $12,500	$12,500 to $15,000	$15,000 to $20,000	$20,000 to $25,000	$25,000 to $30,000	$30,000 and over
Weyburn	115	370	919	857	852	693	549	746	351	148	226
Regina	2,723	6,322	11,605	10,075	12,920	10,392	8,749	12,339	6,446	2,902	3,417
Moose Jaw	535	1,576	2,985	2,463	2,794	1,985	1,878	2,725	1,218	410	522
Swift Current	144	632	1,363	1,365	1,230	1,105	1,016	1,330	621	256	335
Yorkton	252	676	1,170	1,266	1,081	997	1,028	1,037	408	142	212
Saskatoon	2,029	5,406	10,967	11,445	10,028	8,838	7,866	10,045	5,673	2,556	2,950
Prince Albert	677	1,371	2,806	2,502	2,576	1,621	1,532	2,296	1,355	472	389
North Battleford	178	651	1,893	1,351	1,431	1,051	885	956	426	244	266
Saskatchewan	13,603	31,552	66,437	62,619	63,012	48,344	40,220	52,375	27,388	12,060	14,447

1978 Taxation Year
Number of All Returns by Income Class

	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,500	$2,500 to $5,000	$5,000 to $7,500	$7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 to $12,500	$12,500 to $15,000	$15,000 to $20,000	$20,000 to $25,000	$25,000 to $30,000	$30,000 and over
Regina	8,913	6,111	11,141	10,446	12,045	10,806	9,615	13,466	7,336	3,698	4,471
Saskatoon	8,770	5,794	11,074	10,405	10,323	8,996	7,922	11,591	6,215	2,949	3,933
Moose Jaw	2,311	1,450	2,768	2,805	2,566	2,295	2,006	2,994	1,477	603	614
Prince Albert	2,642	1,430	2,481	2,439	2,164	1,886	1,737	2,504	1,493	647	562
Yorkton	1,086	674	1,344	1,342	1,204	1,073	979	1,237	546	241	271
Swift Current	1,059	661	1,254	1,166	1,236	1,004	915	1,195	675	334	452
North Battleford	1,228	740	1,344	1,446	1,372	1,146	867	1,180	682	348	391
Weyburn	651	432	776	793	799	735	574	766	417	181	265
Saskatchewan	72,228	36,798	67,473	65,420	62,666	51,207	42,797	60,062	32,149	15,249	18,689

1979 Taxation Year
Number of All Returns by Income Class

	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,500	$2,500 to $5,000	$5,000 to $7,500	$7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 to $12,500	$12,500 to $15,000	$15,000 to $20,000	$20,000 to $25,000	$25,000 to $30,000	$30,000 and over
Weyburn	1,521	625	1,310	1,302	1,180	992	847	1,222	751	518	962
Regina	8,293	5,644	10,601	10,141	10,694	11,275	9,641	14,495	8,524	4,702	6,210
Moose Jaw	2,168	1,357	2,617	2,572	2,485	2,316	2,059	3,288	1,644	847	914
Swift Current	929	662	1,142	1,188	1,088	1,079	911	1,265	749	433	707
Yorkton	1,046	649	1,216	1,245	1,168	1,077	966	1,397	658	334	381
Saskatoon	8,239	5,504	10,471	10,280	9,726	9,473	8,293	12,664	7,555	4,233	5,380
Prince Albert	2,549	1,381	2,330	2,193	2,190	1,985	1,787	2,706	1,660	916	861
North Battleford	1,179	677	1,295	1,324	1,300	1,149	919	1,261	772	437	608
Saskatchewan	67,751	34,057	61,915	61,353	58,765	53,110	44,093	65,840	38,488	21,549	28,188

1980 Taxation Year

Number of All Returns by Income Class

	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,500	$2,500 to $5,000	$5,000 to $7,500	$7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 to $12,500	$12,500 to $15,000	$15,000 to $20,000	$20,000 to $25,000	$25,000 to $30,000	$30,000 and Over
Weyburn	516	345	645	717	716	643	655	970	590	348	514
Regina	7,758	5,101	9,573	9,551	9,291	10,402	9,999	16,018	10,260	6,239	8,888
Moose Jaw	1,965	1,304	2,302	2,539	2,374	2,142	2,050	3,445	1,991	1,210	1,319
Swift Current	843	584	1,115	1,109	1,072	995	943	1,389	859	611	923
Yorkton	992	610	1,105	1,155	1,127	1,010	961	1,561	839	461	535
Saskatoon	8,124	5,209	9,745	9,875	9,404	9,186	8,380	13,873	9,147	5,579	7,887
Prince Albert	2,373	1,263	2,215	2,109	2,015	1,925	1,714	2,808	1,952	1,319	1,389
North Battleford	1,052	611	1,131	1,291	1,185	1,077	986	1,413	989	567	793
Saskatchewan	62,248	31,636	56,900	60,010	56,101	51,730	45,488	71,526	45,853	28,475	39,680

1977 and 1978 Taxation Year

(All money figures in thousands of dollars)

	REGINA			
	Taxable Returns		All Returns	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
Number of Taxable Returns:	64,883	66,288	64,883	66,288
Number of Non-Taxable Returns:	--	--	23,007	32,742
Total Number of Returns:	64,883	66,288	87,890	99,030
Sources of Income:	$	$	$	$
Wages and Salaries	770,771	847,891	814,925	907,761
Commissions from Employment	24,746	24,291	25,518	25,130
Other Employment Earnings	910	860	1,228	1,062
Family Allowances	11,645	12,369	12,720	14,330
Unemployment Insurance Benefits	6,821	11,626	9,100	14,124
Old Age Pensions	5,800	6,779	11,230	13,839
CPP or QPP Benefits	4,443	5,824	6,600	9,881
Other Pensions or Superannuation	12,177	14,606	14,989	19,511
Net Business Income	22,746	18,394	24,027	19,971
Net Professional Income	24,813	23,998	25,397	24,747
Net Commission Income	2,579	2,834	3,010	3,248
Net Farming or Fishing Income	14,871	18,400	15,505	19,815
Taxable Amount of Dividends	9,829	20,733	11,290	27,172
Bond Interest	8,561	15,924	10,323	19,230
Bank Interest	31,524	35,698	37,243	43,693
Mortgage Interest	932	981	1,105	1,159
Income from Trusts	2,024	2,684	2,286	3,033
Annuity Income	6,194	4,398	6,896	5,096
Other Canadian Investment Income	795	719	836	829
Foreign Investment Income	260	402	279	559
Net Rental Income	1,658	169	1,939	382
Net Taxable Capital Gains	8,008	10,799	8,590	11,787
Miscellaneous Income	8,125	12,367	9,647	15,552
Total Income Assessed:	980,234	1,092,744	1,054,685	1,201,911
Personal Exemptions:				
Basic Personal Exemption	147,124	161,010	199,085	240,157
Age Exemption	5,145	6,100	10,016	12,361
Married or Equivalent Exemption	27,672	28,370	31,596	33,471
Wholly Dependent Children	18,971	19,963	20,444	22,435
Other Dependents Exemption	469	402	480	520
Total Personal Exemptions:	199,381	215,845	261,621	308,944

Source: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics, 1982 Edition.

1979 and 1980 Taxation Year

(All money figures in thousands of dollars

R E G I N A

	Taxable Returns		All Returns	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Number of Taxable Returns:	71,750	74,572	71,750	74,572
Number of Non-Taxable Returns:	--	--	27,535	29,469
Total Number of Returns:	71,750	74,572	99,285	104,041
Sources of Income:	$	$	$	$
Wages and Salaries	963,567	1,094,346	1,009,826	1,148,103
Commissions from Employment	24,546	31,635	25,263	32,885
Other Employment Earnings	1,157	1,705	1,414	2,218
Family Allowances	10,241	11,268	11,572	12,636
Unemployment Insurance Benefits	9,466	10,394	11,580	12,690
Old Age Pensions	8,963	11,565	15,272	18,747
CPP or QPP Benefits	7,464	10,504	10,293	13,981
Other Pensions or Superannuation	19,135	26,852	23,114	29,305
Net Business Income	22,749	21,236	23,873	22,361
Net Professional Income	28,100	33,904	28,735	34,809
Net Commission Income	3,527	3,408	3,711	3,608
Net Farming or Fishing Income	22,964	29,114	23,598	29,965
Taxable Amount of Dividends	28,997	31,870	34,929	38,098
Bond Interest	15,678	16,300	17,918	18,494
Bank Interest	51,286	74,692	58,093	85,118
Mortgage Interest	696	1,186	773	1,316
Income from Trusts	1,901	2,748	2,231	3,029
Annuity Income	4,319	7,490	4,592	7,965
Other Canadian Investment Income	1,210	1,285	1,309	1,350
Foreign Investment Income	1,039	697	1,099	724
Net Rental Income	273	532	472	734
Net Taxable Capital Gains	17,552	16,309	18,706	18,174
Miscellaneous Income	15,214	19,331	16,689	22,147
Total Income Assessed:	1,260,044	1,457,307	1,345,061	1,556,989
Personal Exemptions:				
Basic Personal Exemption	189,950	215,474	262,689	300,363
Age Exemption	7,754	9,930	13,406	16,417
Married or Equivalent Exemption	31,907	34,581	36,669	40,065
Wholly Dependent Children	21,719	23,319	23,815	25,189
Other Dependents Exemption	439	260	462	306
Total Personal Exemptions:	251,769	283,564	337,041	382,340

Source: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics, 1982 Edition.

1977 and 1978 Taxation Year

(All money figures in thousands of dollars)

REGINA

	Taxable Returns		All Returns	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
Deductions:	$	$	$	$
CPP or QPP Contributions	8,543	9,735	9,202	10,489
Unemployment Insurance Premiums	7,835	8,759	8,400	9,507
Registered Pension Plan Contributions	21,637	25,170	21,790	25,494
Retirement Savings Plan Premiums	24,914	24,671	25,296	25,252
Registered Home Ownership	2,908	2,952	3,211	3,159
Interest and Dividend Deduction	15,709	17,796	19,622	23,476
Pension Income Deduction	3,322	3,641	4,574	5,601
Union and Professional Dues	3,591	4,019	3,720	4,209
Education Deduction	937	677	1,448	1,293
Tuition Fees	1,432	1,160	2,816	2,627
Child Care Expenses	1,586	1,593	1,919	2,050
General Expense Allowance	13,525	13,965	14,836	15,695
Other Expenses of Employment	5,267	5,304	5,709	5,666
Disability Deduction	223	232	375	567
Standard Deduction	5,298	5,414	7,455	8,511
Medical Claims	782	1,022	1,181	1,368
Charitable Donations	6,598	6,913	7,090	7,525
Eligible Deductions Transferred from Spouse	2,193	2,636	2,961	3,809
Allowable Investment Loss	--	119	--	181
Other Deductions	11,647	13,517	12,906	15,175
Total Deductions:	138,045	149,294	154,508	171,653
Taxable Income Assessed:	642,799	727,597	654,612	753,651
Net Federal Tax Payable:	107,593	115,471	107,593	115,471
Net Provincial Tax Payable:	66,404	68,969	66,404	68,969
Total Net Tax Payable:	173,997	184,440	173,997	184,440
Canada Pension Plan Contributions	8,640	9,730	9,200	10,485
Basic Federal Tax	125,138	139,053	126,056	140,992
Dividend Tax Credit	1,840	5,181	2,047	6,585
Investment Tax Credit	544	668	554	717
Child Tax Credit	--	1,446	--	5,430
Employment Tax Credit	--	1	--	1

Source: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics, 1982 Edition.

1979 and 1980 Taxation Year

(All money figures in thousands of dollars)

REGINA

	Taxable Returns		All Returns	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
	$	$	$	$
Deductions:				
CPP or QPP Contributions	11,438	13,015	11,981	13,630
Unemployment Insurance Premiums	8,995	10,024	9,458	10,548
Registered Pension Plan Contributions	29,060	32,200	29,287	32,608
Retirement Savings Plan Premiums	26,028	30,128	26,353	30,750
Registered Home Ownership	3,167	3,882	3,488	4,028
Interest & Dividend Deductions	22,136	26,779	26,720	32,824
Pension Income Deduction	4,274	5,314	5,750	6,511
Union and Professional Dues	4,849	5,831	5,011	6,059
Education Deduction	812	848	1,289	1,426
Tuition Fees	1,282	1,482	2,815	3,217
Child Care Expenses	2,198	1,933	2,473	2,206
General Expense Allowance	24,079	25,870	25,412	27,494
Other Expenses of Employment	4,913	7,736	5,272	8,117
Disability Deduction	535	429	599	599
Standard Deductions	5,842	5,925	8,456	8,728
Medical Claims	1,125	1,079	1,527	2,578
Charitable Donations	8,707	9,883	9,271	10,430
Eligible Deductions Transferred from Spouse	2,939	3,774	3,482	4.541
Allowable Investment Loss	152	529	334	684
Other Deductions	18,829	19,982	21,381	23,037
Total Deductions:	181,361	206,645	200,359	230,012
Taxable Income Assessed:	826,941	967,097	842,603	984,609
Net Federal Tax Payable:	137,449	163,449	137,449	163,449
Net Provincial Tax Payable:	76,525	92,948	76,525	92,948
Total Net Tax Payable:	213,974	256,397	213,974	256,397
Canada Pension Plan Contributions	11,438	13,015	11,981	13,630
Basic Federal Tax	156,276	184,451	157,080	185,367
Dividend Tax Credit	7,237	7,908	8,471	9,198
Investment Tax Credit	1,249	1,673	1,287	1,700
Child Tax Credit	1,951	1,797	6,391	6,561
Employment Tax Credit	11	--	11	--

Source: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics, 1982 Edition.

Regina - Individual Income and Taxation Statistics

Year	Number of Taxable Returns	Average Income on Taxable Returns $	% Change	Total Income '000,000 $	Average Federal Tax $	% Change	Rank
1970	56,005	6,162	5.9	345.1	765	10.1	58
1971	53,315	6,915	12.2	368.7	875	14.4	61
1972	57,237	7,414	7.2	424.3	940	7.4	59
1973	60,690	8,229	11.0	499.4	993	5.6	64
1974	64,688	9,890	20.2	639.8	1,213	22.2	46
1975	62,078	12,679	28.2	787.1	1,619	33.5	20
1976	63,298	13,899	9.6	898.6	1,801	11.2	22
1977	65,838	14,812	6.6	975.2	1,658	(7.9)	23
1978	66,288	16,481	10.1	1,092.7	1,742	4.8	17
1979	71,750	17,104	3.6	1,314.8	2,192	25.8	18
1980	74,572	14,675	(14.2)	1,513.1	--	--	24
1981*		21,143	9.0				
1982*		22,623	7.0				

* Estimate

Source: Revenue Canada; City of Regina, Development and Public Relations, April, 1983.

Trade and Commercial Growth

Estimated Regina Retail Sales

YEAR	$ VALUE '000	% CHANGE	% OF SASK
1972	303,190	10.08	22.92
1973	343,337	13.24	23.04
1974	419,971	22.32	24.13
1975	536,307	27.70	24.28
1976	608,668	13.49	24.50
1977	630,124	3.53	24.40
1978	678,700	7.70	24.40
1979	757,582	11.62	23.70
1980	831,349	9.70	24.03
1981	933,911	12.33	24.17
1982	986,401	5.62	24.17

Source: Saskatchewan Retailers Association - April, 1983.

Estimated Retail Sales by Trade Group in Regina

	1979 $ '000		1980 $ '000		1981 $ '000		1982 $ '000	
	Regina	Sask	Regina	Sask	Regina	Sask (r)	Regina	Sask (p)
Grocery, Confectionary & Sundries	161,921	604,405	184,399	684,911	207,245	742,246	231,493	808,760
Department Stores	69,025	238,074	79,837	260,849	91,574	287,973	94,870	298,382
General Merchandise	48,058	380,518	50,335	391,325	57,330	418,626	57,445	433,902
Variety	10,592	41,952	10,435	45,294	11,138	46,518	11,038	46,064
Motor Vehicle	203,801	826,860	216,902	880,429	232,495	913,801	220,638	866,428
Garage & Service Station & Auto Parts	63,287	254,317	70,147	287,466	98,407	365,051	116,711	370,935
Men's Clothing	7,682	23,324	8,617	26,328	10,167	32,885	10,421	33,728
Women's Clothing	15,028	49,829	17,093	55,787	20,653	68,905	22,326	74,549
Family Clothing	10,069	40,116	10,562	43,961	12,076	52,485	13,657	59,363
Shoe Stores	8,049	19,117	9,353	22,432	10,442	26,401	11,194	29,983
Hardware Stores	9,258	31,764	9,186	30,672	10,675	35,098	13,568	44,644
Furniture & Appliances	19,819	89,646	24,918	110,500	26,367	121,119	23,836	103,950
Drugs & Cosmetics	26.788	104,410	26,782	109,800	--	133,823	--	160,565
Jewellery & Accessories	11,747	49,740	13,096	54,533	--	--	--	--
Book & Stationery Stores	--	--	--	--	4,111	11,461	3,700	10,308
Florists	--	--	--	--	3,236	8,367	4,209	11,998
Jewellery Stores	--	--	--	--	13,903	43,221	13,792	42,832
Sporting Goods & Accessories	--	--	--	--	18,511	71,443	20,066	77,483
Personal Accessories	--	--	--	--	6,367	32,621	6,978	35,783
All Other Stores	92,458	415,834	99,687	455,240	99,244	431,419	110,459	480,249
TOTAL:	757,582	3,169,906	831,349	3,459,527	933,941	3,876,204	986,401	4,027,423

* - (r) - revised
 - (p) - preliminary

Source: Development & Public Relations Department - April, 1983.

TOTAL RETAIL SALES FOR THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

YEAR	AMOUNT
1982	$ 4,081,095,000
1981	3,863,928,000
1980	3,459,527,000
1979	3,192,733,600
1978	2,781,557,160
1977	2,560,042,365
1976	2,484,362,140
1975	1,862,220,000
1974	1,740,099,000
1973	1,490,000,000
1972	1,322,689,400

PURCHASES PER CAPITA IN SASKATCHEWAN AND REGINA

YEAR	Regina	Sask.
1982	$5,968	$4,296
1981	6,070	4,046
1980	5,278	3,545
1979	4,887	3,326
1978	4,268	2,940
1977	3,992	2,717
1976	3,950	2,640
1975	3,561	2,035
1974	2,857	1,926
1973	2,369	1,633
1972	2,090	1,453
1971	1,937	1,280

Source: Saskatchewan Retailers Association - April, 1983.

Saskatchewan Retail Trade by Selected Businesses

	1981 (r) $'000	1982 (p) $'000	% Change
Combination Stores (groceries and meats)	624,092	671,018	+ 7.5
Grocery, Confectionery & Sundries Stores	118,154	137,742	+16.5
All Other Food Stores	29,614	32,943	+11.2
Department Stores	287,973	298,382	+ 3.6
General Merchandise Stores	189,410	189,883	+ 0.2
General Stores	229,216	244,019	+ 6.4
Variety Stores	46,518	46,064	- 0.9
Motor Vehicle Dealers	913,801	866,428	- 5.1
Used Car Dealers*	3,127*	4,576*	--
Service Stations	263,222	253,439	- 3.7
Garages	21,171	26,296	+24.2
Automotive Parts & Accessories Stores	80,658	91,200	+13.0
Men's Clothing Stores	32,885	33,728	+ 2.5
Women's Clothing Stores	68,905	74,549	+ 8.1
Family Clothing Stores	52,485	59,363	+13.1
Specialty Shoe Stores	3,953*	5,917*	--
Family Shoe Stores	22,448	24,066	+ 7.2
Hardware Stores	35,098	44,644	+27.1
Household Furniture Stores	68,614	61,858	- 9.8
Household Appliance Stores	15,191	15,222	+ 0.2
Furniture, T.V., Radio & Appliance Stores	37,314*	26,870*	--
Pharmacies, Patent Medicine & Cosmetic Stores	133,823	160,565	+19.9
Book & Stationery Stores	11,461	10,308	-10.0
Florists	8,367	11,998*	--
Jewellery Stores	43,221	42,832	- 0.8
Sporting Goods & Accessories	71,443	77,483	+ 8.4
Personal Accessories Stores	32,621	35,783	+ 9.6
All Other Stores	431,419	480,249	+11.3
ALL STORES:	3,876,204	4,027,423	+ 3.9

* Data should be used with caution, as they are based on a response which falls below the usual standards for publication or have a greater degree of variability than normal.

(p) preliminary (r) revised

Source: Statistics Canada #63-005

Total Estimated Retail Sales by Districts in Saskatchewan

District Number	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	$ 44,504,900	$ 54,915,007	$ 54,845,339	$ 59,890,884	$ 63,256,973
1a Estevan	54,240,380	67,814,771	71,381,298	81,142,488	85,702,995
2	20,861,675	30,330,963	29,577,134	32,070,603	33,873,086
2a Weyburn	61,194,250	75,619,874	75,476,662	86,938,380	91,824,638
3	36,716,560	53,318,642	53,115,573	57,958,920	61,216,425
4	30,040,811	36,716,429	36,496,189	39,798,458	42,035,278
5	72,320,485	76,625,594	77,548,028	85,006,416	89,784,090
5a Melville	46,730,161	48,529,539	45,555,245	52,163,028	55,094,782
6	55,074,826	71,836,494	70,988,583	77,278,560	81,621,900
6a Regina	678,699,935	757,582,353	831,348,916	933,911,397	986,400,662
7	45,895,695	52,041,549	49,539,518	53,322,207	56,319,116
7a Moose Jaw	112,653,080	128,438,329	172,634,953	202,856,220	214,257,488
8	34,769,460	44,698,263	42,952,758	46,367,136	48,973,140
8a Swift Current	84,837,500	103,763,824	105,857,885	116,304,233	122,840,959
9	61,194,255	60,661,928	59,702,332	64,913,990	68,562,396
9a Yorkton	86,228,275	95,781,990	108,170,306	122,100,125	128,962,602
10	52,849,585	62,258,293	60,610,001	65,686,776	69,378,615
11	52,240,365	70,478,455	69,950,725	76,119,382	80,397,572
11a Saskatoon	569,941,065	664,567,299	775,585,897	875,566,085	924,776,127
12	36,160,235	39,909,163	37,763,469	40,571,244	42,851,497
13	48,120,961	57,469,194	51,763,069	51,390,242	54,278,564
14	84,837,485	97,378,358	92,013,980	96,211,807	101,619,265
15	40,332,570	41,505,529	54,838,968	64,141,205	67,746,177
15a Prince Albert	126,560,860	131,245,839	156,587,297	182,763,794	193,035,793
16	52,849,590	59,065,561	61,260,940	67,618,740	71,419,163
16a North Battleford	69,538,930	80,927,256	99,089,960	112,440,305	118,759,865
17	48,677,245	55,872,827	50,932,634	50,231,064	53,054,235
17a Lloydminster	51,458,830	50,392,000	40,948,963	44,048,779	46,524,483
18	20,027,191	22,987,677	22,990,378	25,115,532	26,527,117
TOTAL:	$2,781,557,160	3,192,733,000	3,459,527,000	3,863,928,000	4,081,095,000

Source: Saskatchewan Retailers Association - April, 1983.

Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts - Historical

YEAR	REGINA	SASKATCHEWAN	% OF SASKATCHEWAN
1972	12,647,496	17,162,377	73.7
1973	14,759,218	20,311,038	72.7
1974	17,748,431	24,260,195	73.2
1975	21,491,131	29,108,820	73.8
1976	25,442,015	34,763,820	73.2
1977	27,277,017	38,123,740	71.5
1978	28,651,611	40,918,032	70.0
1979	32,493,925	47,096,560	69.0
1980	38,724,468	57,437,444	67.4
1981	47,080,066	69,222,808	68.0
1982	48,390,758	73,523,274	65.8

Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts

January - December

	1980	% Change	1981	%Change	1982	% Change
	$'000		$'000		$'000	
Moose Jaw	1,790,149	9.9	2,248,618	+25.6	2,325,048	3.39
Prince Albert	2,055,590	15.2	2,566,408	+24.9	2,453,777	-4.38
Regina	38,724,468	19.2	47,080,066	+21.6	48,390,758	2.78
Saskatoon	14,867,237	32.8	17,327,716	+16.6	20,353,691	17.46
TOTAL:	57,437,444	22.0	69,222,808	+20.5	73,523,274	6.21

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #61-001

Cheques Cashed by Clearing Centre and Month

	1979			1980		
	Regina	Saskatchewan	%	Regina	Saskatchewan	%
	$'000	$'000		$'000	$'000	
Jan.	2,638,353	3,861,202	68.3	3,253,206	4,718,868	68.9
Feb.	2,112,419	3,057,877	69.1	2,714,058	4,301,450	63.1
Mar.	2,633,737	3,823,672	68.9	2,720,234	4,254,513	63.9
Apr.	2,604,281	3,700,199	70.4	3,117,668	4,662,219	66.9
May	2,920,057	4,223,281	69.1	3,677,546	5,081,885	72.4
June	2,661,174	3,813,404	69.8	3,951,192	5,608,059	70.5
July	2,554,022	3,730,682	68.5	3,337,792	4,901,406	68.1
Aug.	2,780,278	4,069,876	68.3	3,170,685	4,630,670	68.5
Sept.	2,383,690	3,554,125	67.1	3,430,767	5,090,051	67.4
Oct.	3,330,755	4,872,326	68.4	3,869,222	5,603,298	69.1
Nov.	2,872,136	4,194,442	68.5	1,664,493	2,935,046	56.7
Dec.	3,003,023	4,195,474	71.6	3,817,605	5,649,979	67.6
TOTAL:	32,493,925	47,096,560	69.0	38,724,468	57,437,444	67.4

	1981			1982		
	$'000	$'000		$'000	$'000	
Jan.	3,548,542	5,341,517	66.4	4,416,892	6,323,911	69.8
Feb.	3,114,967	4,679,406	66.6	3,780,725	5,633,890	67.1
Mar.	3,807,212	5,579,774	68.2	4,192,699	6,621,604	63.3
Apr.	4,235,604	5,812,748	72.9	4,230,291	6,392,092	66.2
May	3,621,121	5,369,779	67.4	4,046,122	5,995,008	67.5
June	4,002,780	5,953,243	67.2	4,659,167	6,865,946	67.8
July	3,959,191	6,023,957	65.7	3,475,123	5,706,731	60.9
Aug.	3,494,220	5,353,174	65.3	3,703,560	5,533,216	66.9
Sept.	3,964,299	5,741,693	69.0	4,295,931	6,453,427	66.6
Oct.	4,225,733	6,155,754	68.7	4,010,774	6,039,955	66.4
Nov.	4,324,642	6,367,985	67.9	4,156,195	6,394,229	65.0
Dec.	4,781,755	6,843,778	69.9	3,423,279	5,581,185	61.3
TOTAL:	47,080,066	69,222,808	68.0	48,390,758	73,523,274	65.8

Note: These data are restricted to those amounts debited by the banks to deposit accounts of customers, either current or savings.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #61-001.

Exports Laden in Saskatchewan

	1982 $'000	1981 $'000	% Change
Live Animals	31,443	17,929	+75.3
Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	68,630	51,185	+34.1
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,004,855	900,042	+11.6
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	640,992	863,348	-25.8
End Products, Inedible	65,379	68,288	- 4.3
Special Transactions, Trade	8,905	6,209	+43.4
Total Domestic Exports	1,820,204	1,907,003	- 4.6
Total Re-exports	15,780	17,174	- 8.1

Note:

The exports by province of lading are calculated on basis of customs declaration B13 which is generally made up at Port of origin. Thus, grain exports are attributed to provinces with shipping facilities, (i.e.: British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba).

Imports Cleared in Saskatchewan

	1982 $'000	1981 $'000	% Change
Live Animals	2,727	4,276	- 36.2
Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	94,290	77,475	+ 21.7
Crude Materials, Inedible	11,973	18,808	- 36.3
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	167,577	123,614	+ 35.6
End Products, Inedible	702,395	777,605	- 9.7
Special Transactions, Trade	29,864	15,039	+ 98.6
Total Imports	1,008,826	1,016,816	- 0.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #65-001 - December, 1982.

Regina Business Activity

Year	New Business	% Change	Out of Business	% Change	Net Increase	% Change
1972	161	6.4	146	50.5	15	(80.0)
1973	173	7.5	90	(62.2)	83	453.0
1974	189	9.2	170	88.9	19	(77.1)
1975	259	37.0	169	-0-	90	374.0
1976	270	4.2	196	15.9	74	(17.8)
1977	234	(7.7)	82	(58.1)	152	83.0
1978	313	33.8	176	114.6	137	(9.9)
1979	331	5.8	206	17.0	125	(8.9)
1980	433	30.8	261	26.7	172	37.6
1981	445	2.8	251	(3.8)	194	12.8
1982	332	(25.4)	198	(21.1)	134	(30.9)

Regina Business Activity Highlights
By Industry, from December 31, 1978 to December 31, 1982

Industry	1978	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%
Manufacturing	299	294	(1.7)	295	-	297	1.0	299	1.0
Construction	667	684	2.5	687	-	693	1.0	696	-
Transportation/ Communication	250	250	-	248	-	249	-	259	4.0
Trade: Wholesale	413	421	1.9	437	3.8	443	1.4	447	1.0
Retail	966	1022	5.8	1077	5.4	1179	9.5	1199	1.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	276	272	(1.4)	276	1.5	281	1.8	281	-
Service: Health & Welfare	146	152	4.1	150	(1.3)	154	2.7	179	16.2
Amusement and Recreation	55	55	-	61	10.9	61	-	65	6.6
Management	202	208	3.0	234	12.5	264	12.8	275	4.2
Personal	198	202	2.0	210	4.0	214	1.9	227	6.1
Accommodation and Food	320	348	8.8	385	10.6	407	5.7	435	6.9
Miscellaneous	143	152	6.3	172	13.2	184	7.0	198	7.6
TOTAL NUMBER OF BUSINESSES*:	3935	4060	3.2	4232	4.2	4426	4.6	4560	3.0

* Does not include approximately 700 "home occupation" listings which were not part of the above study. Including "home occupation", Regina would have, as of December 31, 1982, over 5,260 business establishments listed on City records. For further information on Regina's business activity study, contact City of Regina, Development and Public Relations Department.

Source: Development and Public Relations - April, 1983.

Major Banks, Trust and Finance Companies	Branches
Amalco Credit Services Ltd.	1
Associates Acceptance Co. Ltd.	1
Associates Financial Services Ltd.	1
AVCO Financial Services	2
Borg-Warner Acceptance Canada Ltd.	1
Canada Trust	1
Canadian Acceptance Corp. Ltd.	2
Chrysler Credit Canada Ltd.	1
Co-operative Trust Co. Ltd.	1
Credit Foncier Trust	1
Dominion Financial Services Ltd.	1
Fidelity Trust Co.	1
First City Trust Co.	1
Ford Motor Credit Co.	1
Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada	1
Household Finance Corp. of Canada	2
McCallum-Hill & Co. Ltd.	1
Montreal Trust	2
North West Trust Company	2
Permanent, The	1
Pioneer Trust Company	4
Principal Trust	1
Royal Trust Company	1
Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation	1
Sherwood Credit Union Limited	11
Standard Trust Company	1
Trans Canada Credit Corp.	2
Tri-Star Financial Consultants	1
Union Acceptance Corp. Ltd.	1
Union Finance Co. Ltd.	1
Victoria & Grey Trust Co.	1
Bank of Canada	1
Bank of Montreal	9
Bank of Nova Scotia	9
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	16
Continental Bank of Canada	1
Federal Business Development Bank	1
Mercantile Bank	1
Northland Bank	1
Royal Bank of Canada	12
Toronto Dominion Bank	9

Investment Dealers

Bell Gouinlock & Co. Ltd.
Greenshields Incorporated
Houston Willoughby Investments Ltd.
McLeod Young Weir Ltd.
Midland Doherty Limited
Nesbitt Thomson Bongard Inc.
Richardson Securities of Canada
Wood Gundy Limited

Insurance Companies

There are almost 100 agencies in the City including the Saskatchewan Government Insurance located at 2260 - 11th Avenue, Regina. Telephone: 565-1200. (Saskatchewan Government owned).

Co-operatives - Regina

Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd.,
Highway #1 East,
527-2694

Consumers Co-operative Refineries Ltd.,
9th Avenue North,
P.O. Box 260, Regina, Sask. S4P 3A1
543-6610

Dairy Producers Co-operative Ltd.,
425 Winnipeg Street,
P.O. Box 560, Regina, Sask. S4P 3A5
949-2535

Federated Co-operatives Ltd.,
Halifax Street and 4th Avenue,
525-3511

Saskatchewan Chicken Marketing Board,
2534 Dewdney Avenue,
527-1425

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool,
Albert Street & Victoria Avenue,
569-4411

Sherwood Co-operative Association Ltd.,
Albert Street and Victoria Avenue,
527-9671

Consumer Price Index - (All Items)

(1981 = 100)

Year	Regina	% Increase	Canada	% Increase
1972	44.6	4.5	44.2	4.8
1973	47.6	6.8	47.6	7.5
1974	52.1	9.3	52.8	10.9
1975	57.6	10.6	58.5	10.8
1976	62.7	8.8	62.9	7.5
1977	68.0	9.8	67.9	8.0
1978	75.0	9.1	73.9	9.0
1979	81.3	8.4	80.7	9.1
1980	89.5	10.1	88.9	10.1
1981	100.0	11.7	100.0	12.5
1982	109.0	9.0	110.8	10.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #62-010 - April, 1983.

Consumer Price Index - Regina

(1981 = 100)

Date	All Items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation, Education & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
1981								
Dec.	104.9	101.7	105.8	103.8	105.0	104.2	103.8	105.7
1982								
Jan.	104.9	102.9	106.7	102.5	105.0	105.2	103.7	105.7
Feb.	106.4	104.4	108.7	103.4	105.5	107.3	104.8	108.1
Mar.	107.2	104.1	109.7	105.2	107.3	107.5	104.9	108.2
Apr.	107.6	104.6	110.5	104.6	107.8	108.4	105.1	108.7
May	107.7	106.9	111.3	103.5	104.0	108.1	107.2	109.0
June	108.5	108.1	111.8	105.8	104.2	108.6	107.7	109.0
July	109.3	108.9	112.6	105.2	104.6	110.4	109.0	111.7
Aug.	110.0	109.0	113.3	106.6	104.7	113.0	110.4	113.6
Sept.	110.2	107.6	113.8	107.3	105.9	113.4	110.4	114.8
Oct.	111.7	110.1	115.7	107.0	106.1	113.7	112.0	117.5
Nov.	112.0	110.4	116.1	109.5	104.5	115.5	112.8	117.1
Dec.	112.1	109.1	116.3	108.8	106.6	115.5	112.5	118.0
% Change Dec. 1981 - Dec. 1982:								
	7.3	7.2	9.9	4.8	1.5	10.8	8.4	11.7
% Change Dec. 1980 - Dec. 1981;								
	10.7	5.9	12.1	7.6	14.3	11.0	9.7	12.2
% Change Dec. 1979 - Dec. 1980:								
	11.4	12.7	10.1	9.3	13.9	11.0	8.5	13.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #62-001 - April, 1983.

INTER-CITY INDICES BY RANK - September, 1982.

Combined City Average = 100

Food[i]		Household[ii]		Transp.[iii]		Health[iv]		Rec.[v]		T/A[vi]	
Ott.	92	Edm.	94	Reg.	88	Char.	89	Win.	98	Edm.	88
Hal.	96	Win.	96	Win.	90	Reg.	92	Edm.	98	Ott.	98
Winn.	97	Reg.	96	Edm.	91	Win.	92	Mont.	100	Tor.	99
Mont.	100	Mont.	99	St. J.	94	St.J's	96	Van.	100	Van.	99
St.J.	100	St.J.	100	Hal.	95	Mont.	96	Reg.	100	Hal.	100
Tor.	101	Ott.	100	Char.	96	Ott.	96	Tor.	102	Char.	101
Char.	101	Char.	101	Ott.	98	St.J.	98	Ott.	103	Reg.	103
Reg.	102	Tor.	103	Tor.	99	Edm.	100	St.J.	105	Win.	104
Edm.	102	Van.	103	Van.	100	Hal.	102	Char.	107	St.J.	104
Van.	105	Hal.	106	St.J's	100	Van.	104	Hal.	110	Mont.	106
St.J's	111	St.J's	106	Mont.	109	Tor.	108	St.J's	111	St.J's	12

i Food includes dairy, cereal and bakery products, fats and oils, meat, poultry and fish, fruit and vegetables, eggs, and miscellaneous groceries.

ii Household includes furniture and appliances, floor coverings, textiles, equipment, household supplies and services.

iii Transportation includes private automobile purchase, gasoline and other automobile operation and public transportation.

iv Health includes personal care supplies and services.

v Recreation includes education and reading.

vi Abbreviations: T/A - tobacco and alcohol
Mont. - Montreal
Ott. - Ottawa
Tor. - Toronto
Win. - Winnipeg
Edm. - Edmonton
Hal. - Halifax
Reg. - Regina
St.J. - St. John, New Brunswick
Van. - Vancouver
Char. - Charlottetown
St.J's- St. John's, Newfoundland

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #62-010 - April, 1983.

Regina

Public Services and Utilities

City Services and Utilities

All utilities and services required for industry, commerce and domestic development are City-owned and operated with the exception of telephones, electricity and power which are provided through crown corporations of the provincial government.

Water and Sewer

For rates and installations, please contact:

Utilities Branch,
City Treasurer's Department,
City Hall,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3C8
Telephone: 569-7208

Saskatchewan Telecommunications

Saskatchewan Telecommunications serves business and residential customers with a comprehensive line of telecommunications service.

Business service includes not only telephone services ranging from single line telephones to switchboards, but also: paging systems, including pocket pagers; mobile telephone systems; private mobile radios; electronic answering devices; as well as auxiliary equipment such as automatic dialers and hands-free speaker telephones.

Communications are made possible through provincial and national transmission networks, which provide access to the world.

For further information, please contact:

Marketing Department,
Saskatchewan Telecommunications,
1825 Lorne Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 0N1
Telephone: (306) 347-3300

Source: Saskatchewan Telecommunications - March, 1983.

Telephones

Saskatchewan Telecommunications serves the entire province of Saskatchewan with headquarters located in Regina. In the City of Regina, approximately 135,000 telephones are in service. Direct distance dialing is in effect throughout the province including communities in the far north.

Discounts apply to: direct distance dialed calls in Saskatchewan and to most points in Canada on both initial and overtime charges,

- and -

operator-assisted calls in Saskatchewan and to most points in Canada on overtime charges only.

For further information and rates, please contact:

Business Office,
Saskatchewan Telecommunications,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 0M7
Telephone: (306) 347-2525

The Computer Communications Group (CCG)

CCG offers end to end data system capability through a comprehensive line of data terminals and networks.

Vucom 2000, 4404 and VT 100, 102 CRT terminals provide a series of intelligent and non-intelligent terminals operating at speeds up to 9600 bits per second.

Displayphone is an integrated business telephone and data terminal that offers convenience features and capabilities far beyond anything that has ever been available before in one unit.

Data networks include Envoy, Datalink, Dataroute and Datapac (Canada's first pachet switching network), as well as conventional networks to tie the system together.

Source: Saskatchewan Telecommunications - March, 1983.

For further information, please contact:

CCG, Marketing Department,
Saskatchewan Telecommunications,
1825 Lorne Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 0N1
Telephone: (306) 347-3311

CNCP Telecommunications

CNCP offer a full range of services to facilitate any type of business.

Telex: 66-2/3 w.p.m. which gives you a written copy of your communication, remains very popular with 50,000 users in Canada and over a half million world wide.

Options are Telepost, Teltex, MATS (multi-address telex service) Telex to TWX, SAFT (store and forward telex) and Data Telex at 100 w.p.m.

Equipment available is manual, automatic and new silent units with memory storage, or punch-paper tape.

Broadband Service: a dial-up alternate Voice Data service up to 9600 bits per second.

Private Wire Service: this is a dedicated service.

Infodat, Infoswitch and Infotex: speeds of 75, 110, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2 Kilobaud as well as 50,000 bits per second cover all customers' needs, large or small.

For additional information, please contact:

CNCP Telecommunications,
2040 Saskatchewan Drive,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 0B2
Telex Dial Number: 071-2452
Telephone: (306) 352-2541

Source: Saskatchewan Telecommunications - March, 1983.
CNCP Telecommunications - March, 1983.

CANADA POST CORPORATION

City of Regina postal requirements are provided by a mechanized mail processing plant centrally located in the downtown area; two letter carrier depots - one located in the northwest, the other in the southern area of the city; and by thirty-two sub post offices located throughout the city. A full range of postal services are included:

- Priority Post
- Telepost
- Envoy Post
- Intelpost
- Special Delivery
- Certified Mail
- Registered Mail
- Money Order Service

Information and direction on proper mailing practises are available from the Customer Service Branch. Specialized information on Householder mailings, Direct Mail, Advertising Mail and large volume mailings are available from Sales.

Letter Carrier and Courier Services are provided to all areas of the city, daily, Monday through Friday. Street Letter Boxes in all areas of the city are cleared at least once, and as many as three times per day.

Philatelic services are available at the Canada Post downtown location.

HOURS:

Retail Counter and General Delivery	- 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Philatelic Counter	- 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and - 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Administrative Offices	- 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Lobby Boxes	- Open 24 hours.

Source: Canada Post Corporation - March, 1983.

Canada Post's Regina Office serves:

- Households	49,118
- Apartments	13,400
TOTAL RESIDENCES:	62,518
- Businesses	4,742
- Lobby Boxes	1,745
TOTAL POINTS OF CALL:	69,005

Postal volume 1981/82:

Throughput:	179,308,735 pieces
Originating:	84,793,459 pieces (posted in Regina)

Service Standards From Regina

First Class

To the Regina socio-economic area and to virtually all of Saskatchewan - next day delivery.

To Western Canada and Ontario - 2nd day delivery.

To Quebec, depending upon the destination - 2nd or 3rd day delivery.

To the Maritimes - 3rd day delivery.

Registered and Certified Mail similar to First Class standards.

Special Delivery

Similar to First Class standards except that Special Delivery Services apply after hours and on weekends.

Priority Post

Available from the Canada Post Regina Office with an "On Demand" service to twenty-four major Canadian centers. For business, Priority Post contract services may be negotiated with sales representatives. Priority Post delivery times may be assured at time of mailing and vary as to destination.

Parcels

To key centers in Saskatchewan - next day delivery.

Source: Canada Post Corporation - March, 1983.

To other areas, delivery times vary as to destination and services chosen by the customer.

Registered, Certified, Special Delivery and Priority Post Services and insurance is available to Parcel mail customers, as well.

Telepost

Delivery is initiated on a next delivery day basis, following receipt of the message at Canada Post.

Single or multiple messages are accepted for Telepost service by a CPCN Telecommunications Office.

For further information, please contact:

Sales Representatives, L. G. (Glenn) Webber, Bruce Hill	359-6764
Customer Service Representative, Judy Weber-Fraser	359-5045
Corporate Communications Officer, David A. Byas	359-6441

Mailing Address:

Canada Post Corporation,
2200 Saskatchewan Drive,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 0B5

Courier Services

There are about twenty courier and messenger services operating in Regina. They offer all types of transfer services to points in and around Regina, throughout Saskatchewan and across Canada.

ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS

For rates and other pertinent information, contact:

Saskatchewan Power Corporation,
2025 Victoria Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 0S1
Telephone:(306) 566-2121

Source: Canada Post Corporation - March, 1983.
Saskatchewan Power Corporation - March, 1983.

Utilities - Electricity

Effective: August, 1981:

RATE CODE: 10-100

CLASS: Residential

TYPE: Standard

AVAILABILITY: Within the corporate limits of the City of Regina and Saskatchewan Power franchise area in Saskatoon.

APPLICABILITY: To residential customers with single-phase service in single-family residences or individual apartments where service hereunder is taken through one meter.

ENERGY RATE: Residential Rates - Effective: 1981-08-01

(Rate Codes IX-100)	Large City and City
Basic Monthly Charge	$2.00
Energy Charge per kW·h	3.40¢

MINIMUM BILL: - Basic monthly charge.

GENERAL: This rate does not apply to any dwelling regularly used for business purposes, recognized tourist houses, rooming or boarding houses, except that space used for non-residential purposes may be serviced through residential meters when such load does not exceed 250 watts.

The rate herein defined is net, and does not include any taxes or surcharges which may lawfully be imposed by or at the request of any municipal, provincial or federal authority.

Effective: February, 1982:

RATE CODE: 10-200

CLASS: General Service II (0-15 kW)

AVAILABILITY: Within the corporate limits of the City of Regina and Saskatchewan Power Corporation franchise area of Saskatoon.

Source: Saskatchewan Power Corporation - March, 1983.

APPLICABILITY: To electrical loads where the electrical demand is in the range of 0 to 15 kW except for those loads classified as residential, farm or street lighting.

RATE: General Service II (0 - 15 kW demand)

(Rate Codes IX-200)	Large City and City
Basic Monthly Charge	$4.80
Energy Charge per kW·h	5.60¢

MINIMUM MONTHLY BILL:- Basic monthly charge.

GENERAL: Metering shall be by kilowatt-hour meter. Electrical equipment shall be so operated that it will not cause excessive disturbance on the corporation's system.

The rate herein defined is net and does not include any taxes or surcharges which may lawfully be imposed by or at the request of any municipal, provincial or federal authority.

Effective: February, 1982:

RATE CODE: 10-300

CLASS General Service III (15-75 kW)

AVAILABILITY: Within the corporate limits of the City of Regina and Saskatchewan Power Corporation's franchise area of Saskatoon.

APPLICABILITY: To electrical loads where the electrical demand is within the range of 15 - 75 kW except for those loads classified as residential, farm or street lighting.

RATE: General Service III (15 - 75 kW demand)

(Rate Codes IX - 300)	Provincial
First 200 kW·h/kW of registered demand per kW·h	6.75¢
Balance per kW·h	3.04¢

Source: Saskatchewan Power Corporation - March, 1983.

MINIMUM BILL:	$10.00 per month.
GENERAL:	The service will be metered by a kW demand-energy meter. Where the demand can be established by the connected load a kilowatt-hour meter will be used. Electrical equipment shall be so operated that it will not cause excessive disturbance on the corporation's system. The rate herein defined is net and does not include any taxes or surcharges which may lawfully be imposed by or at the request of any municipal, provincial or federal authority.

Effective: February, 1982:

RATE CODE:	10-400
CLASS:	General Service IV (75 - 1000 kV·A)
AVAILABILITY:	Within the corporate limits of the City of Regina and Saskatchewan Power Corporation's franchise area of Saskatoon.
APPLICABILITY:	To commercial and industrial services where the electrical demand is within the range of 75 - 1000 kV·A.
RATE:	General Service IV (75 - 1000 kV·A demand) (Rate Codes IX-400) Billing Demand - monthly registered demand but not less than 75 kV·A Demand Charge - per kV·A of billing demand $6.65 Energy Charge - per kW·h 1.86¢

MINIMUM MONTHLY BILL:-Demand charge.

GENERAL:	Service is supplied under the terms and conditions of our Standard Electric Service Agreement, major points of which are outlined below.

Source: Saskatchewan Power Corporation - March, 1983.

METERING:	Generally, the corporation's metering facilities will be on the low voltage circuit and the consumer shall provide the necessary space for the metering equipment. Three-phase services will be metered by a kV·A demand-energy meter. Single-phase services will be metered by a kW demand-energy meter.
EQUIPMENT:	Electrical equipment shall be so operated that it will not cause excessive disturbance on the corporation's electrical system and all electrical characteristics of the equipment installed shall meet with the approval of the corporation.

The rate herein defined is net and does not include any taxes or surcharges which may lawfully be imposed by or at the request of any municipal, provincial or federal authority.

Effective: February, 1982:

RATE CODE:	IX - 500
CLASS:	General Service V (1000 - 7500 kV·A)
AVAILABILITY:	Within the corporation's franchise area.
APPLICABILITY:	To commercial and industrial services where the electrical demand is within the range of 1000 - 7500 kV·A.
RATE:	General Service V (1000 - 7500 kV·A demand) (Rate Codes IX-500) Billing Demand - monthly registered demand but not less than 50 percent of maximum demand registered during previous eleven months, nor less than 25 percent of transformer capacity, nor less than 1000 kV·A Demand Charge - per kV·A of billing demand $6.50 Energy Charge - per kW·h 1.86¢
MINIMUM BILL:	- Demand charge.

Source: Saskatchewan Power Corporation - March, 1983.

GENERAL:	Service is supplied under the terms and conditions of our standard Electric Service Agreement, major points of which are outlined below.
POINT OF DELIVERY:	The point of delivery shall be the input terminals of the customer-owned substation or vault.
METERING:	Generally, the service will be primarily metered with a kV·A demand-energy meter.
EQUIPMENT:	Electrical equipment must be so operated that it will not cause excessive disturbance on the corporation's electrical system and all electrical characteristics of the equipment installed must meet with the approval of the corporation.

The rate herein defined is net and does not include any taxes or surcharges which may lawfully be imposed by or at the request of any municipal, provincial or federal authority.

Natural Gas Rates

1. Residential, General Service II & Farm Rates - Effective 1982-02-01

(Rate Codes 2x-10x, 2x-20x & 2x-80x)

Basic Monthly Charge	$ 5.25
Energy Charge per cubic metre (m^3)	11.23¢
Minimum Bill -	Basic monthly charge.
General Service II -	Applies to commercial customers consuming less than 23 000m^3 of natural gas per year.

2. General Service III & IV rates - Effective 1982-02-01

(Rate Codes 2x-30x & 2x-40x)

Basic Monthly Charge	$6.25
Energy Charge per cubic metre (m^3)	11.21¢
Minimum Bill -	Basic monthly charge.
General Service III & IV -	Applies to commercial customers consuming between 23 000 and 660 000m^3 of natural gas per year.

Source: Saskatchewan Power Corporation - March, 1983.

3. Rates for large industrial users of natural gas are available on application to:

Mr. Hans Hofenk,
Manager Industrial Business,
Saskatchewan Power Corporation,
2025 Victoria Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 0S1
Telephone: (306) 566-2833

For information on Energy Conservation, please contact:

Mr. Wally Gillard, Advisory Service Manager,
Utilization & Conservation Public Affairs,
Saskatchewan Power Corporation,
2025 Victoria Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 0S1
Telephone: (306) 566-3181

Conservation Program:

(1) Home Energy Loan Program
(2) Warm Up Saskatchewan
(3) General Information on energy conservation in the home, business and industry

WATER SUPPLY

Sources

1. Surface Water Supply - Buffalo Pound Lake.
2. Ground Water - Main well field located at Boggy Creek.
   - Additional fields located at Mound Springs, Mallory Springs and Regina aquifer wells located in and to the west of Regina along 9th Avenue North.

Extent of Service in the Community - Throughout the City of Regina and fringe areas.

Pumping Capacity - Capacity - 60 M.G.D. (Present supply 35 M.G.D.)

Treatment - Sedimentation, filtration and chlorination.

Source: Saskatchewan Power Corporation - March, 1983.
City of Regina Public Works and Engineering - March, 1983.

Reservoir Capacity - Six reservoirs with a total capacity of 45 million gallons.

Peak Consumption - 1982 - Day - 37,366,240 gallons - September 23, 1982.
- Month-771,672,090 gallons- August, 1982.

Restrictions - Nil.

Pressure Details or Range - Pressure at both of Regina's pumping stations is 65 p.s.i.

Detailed Chemical Analysis - Average 1978

Calcium	94 MG/L	Chloride	11.5 MG/L
Magnesium	50 MG/L	Nitrate	1.5 MG/L
Sodium	60 MG/L	Total Dissolved Solids	788 MG/L
Iron	0.38 MG/L	Total Hardness	440 MG/L
Manganese	0.55 MG/L	PH	7.5 MG/L
Bicarbonate	341 MG/L		
Sulphate	249 MG/L		

End of 1982

Watermains - Supply to City: 109.25 kilometers
- City Distribution:693.93 kilometers

Water Connections - Domestic: 45,742
- Business: 3,300

City of Regina Water Rates - effective January 1, 1982.

1. For each service on premises connected with City water system:
   First 1,000 cubic feet at $9.68 minimum for two months, and $1.00 for each additional 100 cubic feet.
2. For each service on premises connected with the City water system having only yard tap or an indoor water tap but not provided with drainage to the sewer system:
   First 400 cubic feet at $3.30 minimum for two months.
   All over 400 cubic feet at 40¢ per 100 cubic feet.

Source: City of Regina Public Works and Engineering - March, 1983.

3. For each service on premises not connected with the City water system: Minimum rate $1.40 for two months.
4. Water rates for building projects as provided for in Section 6:

- Minimum rate:	$5.00
- Concrete per cubic yard:	15¢
- Each 100 cubic feet in wall of rubble or coursed ashlar masonry:	15¢
- Each 1,000 bricks:	15¢
- Each 100 square yards of lime plaster:	$1.30
- Each 100 square yards of wood fibre plaster:	45¢
- Each 1,000 tiles:	45¢

5. For each service on premises outside the City and connected with the City water system, the rates set out in paragraph 1 above plus a surcharge of 75% plus a deposit or bond as may be defined in the terms of a written agreement.
6. For each service on premises connected with the City water system, and not metered, used solely for lawns or gardens: $3.40 for the first 1,000 square feet of area and 95¢ for each additional 1,000 square feet of area or fraction thereof.

SEWAGE SYSTEM:

Extent of Sanitary Service in the Community	- 660.46 kilometers of sanitary sewers throughout the City.
Septic Tanks	- None.
Extent of Storm Drain System	- 618.5 kilometers of storm sewers plus 15.13 kilometers open storm channel.
Treatment Facilities	- The City uses primary treatment plant aerated sewage lagoons and tertiary treatment consisting of chlorination and chemical removal of phosphorus and algae prior to discharge to Wascana Creek.

Source: City of Regina Public Works and Engineering - March, 1983.

Capacity and Present Use of Systems	- Capacity 90,920 cubic metres per day; average use 80,900 cubic metres per day.
Disposal of Acids and Processing Waste	- No special disposal facilities. The City-operated sanitary landfill can accommodate small amounts of special wastes (oil, etc.). Disposal of hazardous wastes are dealt with on an individual basis depending on the hazardous waste involved. This is usually done in conjunction with the Provincial Department of Environment and Provincial Department of Health.
Special Taxes	- None. A sewer surcharge is being imposed in addition to regular sewer service charge for overstrength sewage.

Rates for Residential and Industrial - (Effective as of January 1, 1982)

For each service there is a minimum charge of $9.42 for each two-month period.

Consumption in excess of 1,000 cubic feet is billed at $1.04 per 100 cubic feet.

- Applications for adjustments to sewer service charges must be made to the Director of Public Works and Engineering.
- Overstrength sewage is levied a surcharge in accordance with its overstrength.

Garbage and Industrial Waste Removal - Method and Frequency of Collection

- Residential	- weekly
- Commercial	- as required
- Industrial	- as required

Rates for Excess Garbage Removal

Charges for removal and/or disposal of garbage, household refuse, trade rubbish and refuse are based on cost estimates prepared by the Department and may vary according to volume.

For disposal only at the City Shredder:

- Per ton	$7.50
- Minimum charge - cash	$1.00
- Minimum billing	$10.00

Source: City of Regina Public Works and Engineering - March, 1983.

Sanitary Landfill

For each automobile or truck entering the sanitary landfill grounds for the purpose of unloading refuse in the sanitary landfill grounds, there shall be levied a charge of:

a.	For all garbage and refuse:	$4.50 per ton
b.	Straw and manure:	$2.25 per ton
c.	For liquid waste:	$2.25 per ton
d.	Building and demolition rubble:	$1.10 per ton
e.	No charge for clean fill material.	

Quantities of less than 2,000 pounds shall be levied a charge of $0.20 per CWT, with minimum cash charge of $1.00 and maximum monthly billing of $10.00. The minimum charge shall be:

a.	Car:	$0.25
b.	Car with trailer:	$0.50
c.	3/4 ton truck (and under):	$0.50

Sanitation Codes

The City of Regina has several sanitation regulations governing air, water and ground pollution. The major regulations deal with the following items:

- the prevention and removal of nuisances and unsanitary conditions on public and private property;
- the cleansing of streets, lanes, yards, lots and the location of water closets, cesspools, privies, and wells and their cleansing by the local health authorities or by the owners or occupiers;
- the operation and maintenance of municipal sanitary landfill site; and
- the plumbing, water supply, ventilation and heating of buildings and premises.

Private Collection Companies

Private collectors are utilized by commercial and industrial businesses only. Current rates are approximately the same as rates prevailing in other large Canadian cities.

Source: City of Regina Public Works and Engineering - March, 1983.

Fire Protection

The City of Regina operates six fire stations plus a central communications centre, a headquarters building housing the administrative staff, fire prevention division, and a mini-museum. A drill area for training purposes and a maintenance shop complete the physical structures.

The total staff complement of the department is 294, including 264 firefighters, 8 administrative staff and 22 service division staff.

Equipment includes:
- 13 pumper units
- 1 aerial platform unit
- 5 aerial ladder units
- 5 service trucks
- 4 emergency units
- 2 cars

Fire protection is provided to all areas within the city limits and is paid for through municipal taxes.

Extension of services is provided beyond city limits only if the necessary equipment is available, and no other priorities exist within the city.

Annual inspection programs are compulsory for industrial operation and voluntary for residential dwellings. There is no extra charge for these inspections.

Source: City of Regina Fire Department - March, 1983.

TEN YEAR FIRE LOSS, ALARMS AND FATALITIES

Year	Fire Loss	No. of Alarms	Fatalities
1972	$ 987,591	1,326	3
1973	2,249,276	1,476	15
1974	2,776,107	1,653	9
1975	1,079,438	1,621	1
1976	2,025,915	1,668	3
1977	1,361,395	1,954	5
1978	2,680,145	1,901	15
1979	6,327,440	1,905	8
1980	3,209,055	1,936	2
1981	3,313,000	1,800	7
1982	3,457,278	1,612	5

LARGEST LOSSES BY FIRE - 1982

Date	Location	Loss
January 15	60 Kress Street, Tricil Limited.	$90,000.00
January 27	2402 - 2nd Avenue, Department of Highways and Social Services.	60,000.00
April 15	2125 Victoria Avenue, Hotel Saskatchewan.	1,000,000.00
August 15	1106 - 61 Cambridge Avenue, Shelter Co-op of Canada.	100,000.00
October 30	27 Kleisinger Crescent, A. Kumar Apartment Block.	75,000.00
November 13	1470 Pasqua Street, Royal Bank and suites.	200,000.00

Source: City of Regina Fire Department - March, 1983.

LARGEST LOSSES BY FIRE - 1981

Date	Location	Loss
January 14	2315 Cross Place	$ 230,000.00
January 19	1200 - 11th Avenue, Tamarack Real Estate and Insurance Ltd.	114,000.00
March 12	1345 McIntyre Street, Eecol Electric.	241,600.00
August 22	1514 - 11th Avenue, Frank's Cafe.	750,000.00
August 24	1035 Angus Street, Vacant warehouse.	300,000.00
September 8	860 Park Street, Provincial Bandag Retreading.	110,000.00
November 2	2054 Broad Street, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs	90,000.00

Source: City of Regina Fire Department - March, 1983.

ESTIMATED LOSSES - 1982

	LOSS	NO LOSS	TOTAL	WOOD		MASONRY		TOTAL ESTIMATED LOSSES	INSURANCE LOSSES INSURED	NOT INSURED
				BUILDINGS	CONTENTS	BUILDINGS	CONTENTS			
Apartments	17	4	21	$ 268,625.	6,900.	122,000.	10,000.	407,525.	406,000.	1,525.
Residences	113	88	201	751,025.	337,141.	49,100.	27,500.	1,164,766.	1,098,316.	66,450.
Rooming Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Motels	7	4	11	900.	1,200.	1,002,000.	5,300.	1,007,400.	1,007,600.	1,800.
Mobile Homes	2	-	2	1,500.	800.	3,500.	1,500.	7,300.	2,300.	5,000.
Other Dwellings	3	2	5	1,400.	1,300.	-	-	2,700.	3,700.	-
TOTAL DWELLINGS:	142	98	240	1,023,450.	347,341.	1,176,600.	44,300.	2,591,691.	2,516,916.	74,775.
Schools, Hospitals, & Churches	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercantile	4	1	5	-	30,000.	300.	70,000.	100,300.	100,300.	-
Other Buildings	43	30	73	243,025.	115,715.	80,500.	18,700.	457,940.	433,915.	24,025.
TOTAL BUILDINGS:	189	130	319	1,266,475.	493,056.	1,257,400.	133,000.	3,149,931.	3,051,131.	98,800.
Vehicles	140	67	207					253,547.	91,705.	161,842.
Rubbish, Brush, etc.	6	147	153					37,800.	31,650.	6,150.
Miscellaneous Outdoors	8	84	92					16,000.	12,900.	3,100.
TOTAL:	343	428	771					3,457,278.	3,187,386.	269,892.

Source: City of Regina Fire Department - March, 1983.

ESTIMATED LOSSES - 1981

				WOOD		MASONRY		TOTAL	INSURANCE	
	LOSS	NO LOSS	TOTAL	BUILDINGS	CONTENTS	BUILDINGS	CONTENTS	ESTIMATED LOSSES	LOSSES INSURED	NOT INSURED
Apartments	16	5	21	$ 14,250.	$ 7,210.	$ 29,750.	$ 1,700.	$ 52,910.	$ 52,510.	$ 400.
Residences	136	75	211	705,095.	359,215.	73,000.	9,200.	1,146,510.	1,070,065.	76,445.
Rooming Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and Motels	2	1	3	5,000.	300.	-	-	5,300.	5,000.	300.
Mobile Homes	2	3	5	11,500.	4,000.	-	-	15,500.	15,500.	-
Other Dwellings	11	4	15	13,950.	4,400.	60,950.	54,400.	133,700.	133,700.	-
TOTAL DWELLINGS:	167	88	255	749,795.	375,125.	163,700.	65,300.	1,353,920.	1,276,775.	77,145.
Schools, Hospitals & Churches	8	6	14	700.	200.	23,800.	6,800.	31,500.	14,000.	17,500.
Industrial	5	-	5	200.	1,000.	160,450.	81,600.	243,250.	241,700.	1,550.
Mercantile	6	4	10	12,200.	1,550.	373,000.	431,300.	818,050.	815,050.	3,000.
Other Buildings	50	31	81	488,650.	121,000.	2,150.	2,650.	614,450.	592,800.	21,650.
TOTAL BUILDINGS:	236	129	365	1,251,545.	498,875.	723,100.	587,650.	3,061,170.	2,940,325.	120,845.
Vehicles	136	58	194					243,177.	37,635.	205,542.
Rubbish, Brush, etc.	9	215	224					3,850.	3,650.	200.
Miscellaneous Outdoors	6	177	183					5,065.	5,015.	50.
TOTAL:	387	579	966					3,313,262.	2,986,625.	3,313,262.

Source: City of Regina Fire Department - March, 1983.

Police Protection

Early 1982 saw the appointment of V. A. New as Chief of Police, replacing retiring Chief A. Huget who had served ten years.

Supt. T. R. Savage was named Deputy Chief on April 19, 1982. On June 3, 1982, Supt. R. G. Connell became the second Deputy Chief, responsible for the operational functions of the force, while Deputy Chief Savage retained responsibility for all administrative matters.

The year 1982 was the completion of another year under the Zone Policing Concept, i.e., the entire city divided into two districts, each district being further divided into five zones.

Late 1982 brought the culmination of plans to re-organize the operational structure of Zone Policing into a three district - nine zone model. This system was implemented January 30, 1983 with the intent to strengthen special services in the Criminal Investigation Division (Vice, Arson, Youth, Stolen Autos, etc.) and to improve overall communication within the force.

Regina concluded 1982 with 25,609 Criminal Code offences reported. This represents a 2.3% overall crime increase over 1981. Major crimes totalling 16,166 were higher by 799 cases over 1981, representing an increase of 5.2%.

Police Equipment

	1982	1981	1980
Cars	72	72	61
Trucks	2	2	1
Vans	6	6	5
Cushman Units	6	6	6
Boat	1	1	1
Snowmobile	1	1	1
Other	7	1	11
TOTAL:	95	89	86

Police Personnel

	1983	1982	1981	1980
Authorized Police	338	335	322	322
Authorized Civilians	88	88	76	74
Special Constables	17	17	17	14
Commissionaires	11	11	12	11
TOTAL:	454	451	427	421

Source: City of Regina Police Department - March, 1983.

	Major Crime Statistics		% Changes	
Classification	1982	1981	1982	1981
Homicide	8	7	+14.2	-12.5
Attempted Murder	40	21	+90.5	+16.6
Sexual Offences	93	75	+24.0	+17.1
Assaults (not indecent)	838	864	- 3.0	+ 7.3
Robberies	214	174	+22.9	+24.2
Break and Enters	3,832	3,315	+15.6	+16.8
Motor Vehicle Thefts	914	898	+ 1.7	+ 2.1
Theft (over $200.00)	3,848	3,278	+17.3	+42.0
Theft (under $200.00)	6,442	6,789	- 5.1	+25.5
Have Stolen Goods	222	186	+19.3	+16.2
Frauds	1,768	1,601	+10.4	+23.3
Prostitution	2	3	-33.3	-50.0
Gaming and Betting	4	9	-55.5	+900.0
Offensive Weapons	202	154	+31.1	-15.8
Other	3,488	4,096	-14.8	+ 5.8
Driving Offences	3,694	3,558	+ 3.8	- 8.3
TOTAL:	25,609	25,028	+ 2.3	+14.4
Drugs	245	209	+17.2	+20.1
Federal Statutes	10	19	-47.3	- 5.0
Provincial Statutes	3,464	3,410	+ 1.5	- 9.1
Municipal Bylaws	265	124	+113.7	-34.0

Source: City of Regina Police Department - March, 1983.

Emergency Measures Organization and Safety Division

The Regina Emergency Measures Organization is a municipal department which has the responsibility of developing and organizing the City's emergency program.

It is primarily a planning department as opposed to the often erroneous concept of an operational department with vast emergency resources of manpower, equipment and supplies.

Should a disaster occur, it is the City of Regina itself which would respond with its various services, putting into effect emergency plans.

Potential Community Hazards for E.M.O.:

> Fires, explosions, tornados, floods, epidemics, leakage of toxic or explosive gases, blizzards, power failures, high rise structural collapse, aircraft accidents, railroad or highway accidents, radio-activity (from industry and other sources), reception of large numbers of evacuees from disaster stricken areas.

In-depth training in the form of an emergency response team has taken place in January, 1983.

The Safety Division is responsible for:

1. Co-ordinating accident prevention and safety programs throughout the city departments.
2. Follow-up to ensure that management and/or supervisors do an adequate job of promoting safety within their department.
3. Assist personnel who may express concern related to occupational health and safety.

Source: City of Regina Emergency Measures Organization (E.M.O.) - March, 1983.

Transit Service

The Regina Transit System is responsible for providing Regina with an efficient public transit system within the financial capabilities of the community.

The department operates a radial route network oriented to the central business district. The system provides thirteen mainline routes complemented by two feeder routes.

The transit system carries an average of 35,000 passengers daily with a fleet of one hundred diesel buses, operating 1,000 daily hours.

The emphasis on transit service is based on passenger needs. Major route and service revisions, marketing and community relations, passenger shelters and exclusive bus lanes all reflect this mandate.

Transit fares

Adult	- 55¢ cash or 20 tickets for $11.00;
High School Student	- 35¢ cash or 20 tickets for $7.00;
Elementary School Student	- 30¢ cash or 15 tickets for $4.00;
Regular Monthly Pass	- $21.00;
High School Monthly Pass	- $13.00.

For transit information, please telephone 569-7777.

Number of passengers carried

1982	- 9,354,682
1981	- 9,165,193
1980	- 9,022,807
1979	- 8,788,784
1978	- 8,862,613
1977	- 8,720,835
1976	- 8,441,800
1975	- 8,105,236

Source: City of Regina Transit Department - March, 1983.

Passengers Carried	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Fare Passengers	6,065,913	6,113,064	6,248,485	6,244,057	6,318,352
University Service	316,192	295,184	296,640	281,616	267,720
Senior Citizens	1,826,690	1,883,520	1,962,450	2,118,240	2,231,130
Police, Mail and Misc.	652,818	497,016	515,232	521,280	537,480
TOTAL:	8,861,613	8,788,784	9,022,807	9,165,193	9,354,682

Passenger Revenue	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Fare Passengers	$2,092,563	$2,070,810	$2,240,239	$2,432,620	$2,532,300
University Service	36,461	39,406	46,522	42,600	46,300
Senior Citizens	746,475	773,991	807,239	1,367,815	1,451,600
Police,Mail and Misc.	87,654	84,170	87,517	98,895	107,300
TOTAL:	$2,963,153	$2,968,377	$3,181,517	$3,941,930	$4,137,500

Source: City of Regina Transit Department - March, 1983.

Transportation Facilities

HIGHWAYS AND COMMUNITY ROADS

Main arteries into Regina are as follows:

No. 1 east and west (Trans-Canada Highway);
- 4 lane eastbound to Qu'Appelle (56.3 kilometres - 35 miles);
- 4 lane westbound to west of Swift Current (252 kilometres - 157 miles);
No. 6 north and south;
No. 11 - 4 lane northwest from Regina to Saskatoon (259 kilometres - 160 miles);
No. 33 southeast to Stoughton, joining No. 47 to Estevan and
No. 3 to Souris, Manitoba;
None of the above highways are toll roads.

Within the City of Regina there are:

658.39 kilometres of paved streets;
135.19 kilometres of paved lanes;
142.15 kilometres of gravel lanes; and
29.17 kilometres of gravel streets.

Maximum load capacity is available on all main highway arteries.

Regular street cleaning and snow removal is provided as required.

RAIL

Canadian Pacific

A Customer Service Centre, located in Regina, acts as the control centre for the 1,075 mile network of railway lines in the Regina area. The system, one of fifteen working successfully in Canada, integrates a toll-free 24 hour-a-day long distance telephone network, data processing machinery, computers and eight (four in Regina and four outside) mobile representatives into a single service group handling all customer relations for the railway and shipping services.

Source: Saskatchewan Highways and Transportation - March, 1983.
Canadian Pacific - March, 1983.

Regina is situated on C.P. Rail's mainline and in addition to freight service, is served daily from both east and west by the transcontinental passenger train, 'VIA' and daily passenger service between Regina and Saskatoon.

C.P. Express has a variety of services in the Regina area including local pick-up and delivery service with highway transport to all parts of Canada.

C.P. Transport includes low beds for heavy loads, pole trailers, flat decks, vans and refrigerated trailers for out-of-province services.

Canadian National

Regina is a main grain gathering and distribution point, and handles all grain traffic on C.N. lines for the southern portion of Saskatchewan.

Approximately 270 employees work for C.N. at Regina, which is a focal point for several branch lines which converge on the city. Regina is not located on C.N.'s mainline, as is the more northerly point of Saskatoon; however, industrial traffic and potash movements are very intense. In addition, approximately 500-600 carloads of grain are handled in an average one-week period year-round.

C.N.'s Regina yard features twenty-one tracks in addition to some auxiliary trackage. A ten-stall car shop housed in the remaining portion of the Roundhouse handles necessary repairs on cars and minor motive power work.

CNX operations at Regina employ twenty-three people and include an eight-truck pick-up and delivery service fleet for express shipments. Interlining arrangements with other companies provide CNX service north to approximately fifty miles outside of Saskatoon, west to the Alberta border, south to the American border and east to Rocanville.

Highway runs operate from Regina daily to and from Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary.

Source: Canadian National Rail - March, 1983.

PASSENGER BUS SERVICE

Saskatchewan Transportation Company (S.T.C.)

The Saskatchewan Transportation Company is a crown corporation of the Government of Saskatchewan and maintains its head office in Regina.

A fleet of seventy-eight coaches travel an average of 13,500 scheduled miles of Saskatchewan highways daily. This includes the new Prairie Shuttle executive service which operates on week days, non-stop between Regina and Saskatoon.

In Regina, there are fifty scheduled departures and arrivals carrying passengers and package express to and from towns and cities throughout Saskatchewan. Tour and charter services are also available to Canadian and United States destinations.

Greyhound Lines of Canada Ltd.

Greyhound currently has 220 buses licensed in the Province of Saskatchewan and operates twelve daily Trans Canada schedules east and west as well as local services to Maryfield and Redvers, carrying both passengers and express. During the summer months, extra schedules are added both east and west to accommodate the increase in passenger travel. Charter services may be arranged.

Moose Mountain Lines Ltd.

Moose Mountain is a private company operating a fleet of thirteen buses, mainly in charter service to Canadian and United States destinations. It also services three regular schedules providing passenger and express service from Regina to Bengough on Highways 6, 13 and 34; to Wawota on Highway 48, and to Rocanville on Highways 1 and 8.

TRUCKING SERVICES

120 trucking fleets operate out of Regina. The services provided include the transportation of household goods, grain, bulk fertilizer, all types of flat-bed moving and shipping of refrigerated or frozen goods.

Source: Various bus companies - March, 1983.
Saskatchewan Trucking Association - March, 1983.

These companies provide complete connections and services to rural Saskatchewan centres and all major points in Canada and the United States.

AIR SERVICE

The Regina airport is located on the western edge of the city, fifteen minutes from the downtown area and twenty-five minutes from Ross Industrial Park.

It is owned and operated by Transport Canada and encompasses an area of approximately 506.7 hectares. In 1928, Regina became the first federally licensed airport in Canada.

Passenger, express and freight air service is provided by Air Canada, Pacific Western, Norcanair, and Frontier, to all major centres both east and west and to Saskatoon, Prince Albert, and points north, as well as south to major United States centres. Local charter flights, flying instruction, repairs and hangar storage are available at the airport from three local flying services and one maintenance hangar. A full range of fuel and lubricants from 80/100 aviation gasoline to Turbo 8 are available.

The present terminal building was completed in 1960 and offers the usual facilities to the travelling public. Upgrading and expansion of the terminal took place in 1974-75 with further renovations done in 1979 to accommodate Pacific Western Airlines. A second aircraft loading bridge was added the same year.

A $1.8 million rebuilding and upgrading of runway 12-30, the major east-west runway, was completed in 1979. Upgrading of navigational aids on the runway were completed the following year. A new customs facility opened in 1980 and can accommodate aircraft in the DC-9 and Boeing 737 class. In 1981, a new maintenance garage and sand storage building were added to the airport.

The airport is an I.F.R. (Instrument Flight Rules) aerodrome, operating surveillance radar twenty-four hours and control tower on a seventeen-hour basis,

Source: Saskatchewan Trucking Association - March, 1983.
Transport Canada - March, 1983.

Regina

06:00 a.m. to 23:00 p.m. C.S.T. Flight service specialists are on duty twenty-four hours daily. An Environment Canada meteorological office is located in the terminal building and provides weather observation and flight briefing. Air navigational aids in operation are: a Vortax (VHF OMNI Directional Range and TACAN) and five non-navigational approach aids.

The airfield is licensed for day and night operation and is comprised of two hard-surfaced runways capable of handling large jet aircraft -- runway 08-26 is 1,890 metres long and runway 12-30 is 2,408.5 metres long and is equipped with ILS (Instrument Landing System). Runway 12 has a high intensity approach. Runways 26 and 30 are equipped with VASIS (Visual Approach Slope Indicating System).

The airport is serviced by four regular scheduled carriers: Norcanair provides a north-south provincial service; Pacific Western Airlines, a regional service; Air Canada provides national service and Frontier Airlines provides a trans-border service to Minot, North Dakota and Denver, Colorado in the United States.

Transport Canada, which owns and operates the airport facilities, is planning a major expansion to the air terminal building, roadways, parking facility and aircraft parking to commence in 1983 and scheduled for completion in 1986.

Air Canada

Air Canada has been serving the City of Regina since February 1, 1938 when one of Trans-Canada Air Line's first aircraft; a 10-passenger Lockheed 10A, commenced a training service between Winnipeg, Regina, Lethbridge and Vancouver. Regular air mail service commenced October 1st of the same year. The company now serves Regina to most Canadian destinations, utilizing 100-passenger DC-9 and 150-passenger B-727 jet aircrafts with connections to California and other major United States destinations.

Source: Transport Canada - March, 1983.
Air Canada - March, 1983.

Connections are also provided to Air Canada non-stop trans-Atlantic services to the United Kingdom and Europe from eastern Canada.

The airline also provides full cargo terminal facilities in Regina.

Norcanair

Norcanair is presently operating to and from Regina:

Saskatoon - 11 flights per week
Prince Albert - 5 flights to Prince Albert
- 3 flights from Prince Albert

Throughout northern Saskatchewan:
- 5 flights to the North
- 3 flights from the North

Norcanair is currently operating eight aircraft to provide both scheduled and charter service.

Type of aircraft used:

Twin Engine	Single Engine
Convair 640	Otter
Fairchild F-27	Beaver
Twin Otter	Cessna 185
Citation I	

Pacific Western Airlines

Pacific Western commenced serving the City of Regina with pure jet service on February 4, 1979.

Pacific Western Airlines provides service to over fifty destinations in western and northern Canada. Daily flights to Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary are available.

Source: Air Canada - March, 1983. Norcanair - March, 1983.
Pacific Western Airlines - March, 1983.

Pacific Western operates 117-passenger Boeing 737 aircraft and provides passenger, cargo and charter services.

Frontier Airlines

Frontier Airlines commenced serving Regina on May 1, 1981.

Frontier currently operates one flight daily in each direction linking Regina with Minot, Denver and over seventy other cities in the United States, Mexico and Canada.

Frontier has a fleet of forty-nine 106-seat Boeing 737 aircraft and five 147-seat DC-9 Super 80's.

Frontier Airlines provides only scheduled passenger and cargo service.

Source: Pacific Western Airlines - March, 1983.
Frontier Airlines - March, 1983.

Labour Relations and Regulations

LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Year	Labour Force		Participation Rate		Unemployment Rate		
	Regina	Sask.	Regina	Sask.	Regina	Sask.	Can.
1976	72,090	394,000	-	60.5	4.3	3.9	7.1
1977	82,000	410,000	68.0	61.5	4.5	4.5	8.1
1978	88,000	421,000	66.4	61.9	5.8	4.9	8.4
1979	86,000	433,000	69.1	62.6	4.9	4.2	7.5
1980	77,000	443,000	66.8	62.9	5.5	4.4	7.5
1981	84,000	453,000	68.9	63.5	4.7	4.6	7.6
1982	89,000	462,000	70.0	63.8	6.9	6.2	11.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #71-001 and #71-529 - 1982

Labour Force Projections

Total participant labour force based on lo fertility - hi migration, Regina population projects (population 15 to 64 years of age) and 1979 Saskatchewan participation rates by age and sex.

1971	63,035
1976	72,090
1981	78,000
1986	81,900
1991	84,300

Employment data by industry for census years 1976 and 1980 are projected according to the preceding criteria and are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: REGINA LABOUR FORCE

	1971	1976	1981*	1982	1983
Manufacturing	5,835	6,400	7,525	7,640	7,750
Construction	3,398	10,400	6,140	6,236	6,330
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	6,610	8,100	12,655	12,850	13,045
Trade	11,880	15,200	16,970	17,240	17,500
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	3,545	5,400	6,725	6,830	6,935
Service	16,700	21,300	25,965	26,375	26,775
Government	8,540	10,300	10,925	11,096	11,270
Other	5,117	--	1,160	1,225	1,240
TOTAL:	61,625	77,200	88,065	89,500	90,845

Source: City of Regina Planning Dept.; *Statistics Canada; and City of Regina Development and Public Relations Department.

REGINA - WAGES AND SALARIES

Managerial and Administrative	Median* Rates
	1982
Comptroller or Treasurer	$ 3,639/month
Personnel Manager	3,574/month
Manager, Sales or Marketing	2,529/month
Service Manager	2,362/month
Construction Manager	3,235/month
Construction Site Superintendent	2,773/month
Office Manager	2,196/month
Manager, Administration	3,715/month
Supervisor, Accountants and/or Auditors	2,906/month
Accountant or Auditor	2,033/month
Credit Officer	2,025/month
Purchasing Officer or Buyer	1,922/month
Professional and Technical	
Supervising Engineer	3,893/month
Professional Engineer	3,178/month
Junior Engineer	2,178/month
Instrument Man/Woman	1,618/month
Draftsman/woman, Junior	1,545/month
Draftsman/woman, Senior	2,133/month
Engineering Technician	2,379/month
Systems Analyst, Junior	2,233/month
Systems Analyst, Senior	2,730/month
Programmer, Junior	1,883/month
Programmer, Senior	2,347/month
Lawyer	3,200/month
Clerical	
Secretary, Junior	1,410/month
Secretary, Senior	1,636/month
Secretary, Legal	1,225/month
Secretary, Medical/Dental	1,265/month
Stenographer, Junior	1,267/month
Stenographer, Senior	1,433/month
Typist, Junior	1,153/month
Typist, Senior	1,338/month
Order Clerk	1,495/month
Head Cashier	1,688/month
Bookkeeper, Junior	1,405/month
Bookkeeper, Senior	1,655/month

Source: Department of Labour, Wages and Working Conditions by Occupation, June, 1982.

Clerical, continued	Median* Rates - 1982
Cost Clerk	$ 1,607/month
Accounting Clerk, Junior	1,390/month
Accounting Clerk, Senior	1,542/month
Data Entry Operator, Junior	1,265/month
Data Entry Operator, Senior	1,382/month
Computer Operator, Junior	1,623/month
Computer Operator, Senior	1,725/month
Service Salesperson	1,363/month
Receiving Clerk	8.34/hour
Shipping Clerk	8.96/hour
Stock Records Clerk	1,607/month
File Clerk	1,055/month
Switchboard/Operator	1,153/month
General Office Clerk, Junior	1,183/month
General Office Clerk, Senior	1,540/month
Office Boy/Girl	1,084/month
Sales	
Department Manager	1,820/month
Salesclerk, Class "A"	1,088/month
Salesclerk, Class "B"	877/month
Salesclerk, Class "C"	975/month
Partsman/woman	1,450/month
Service	
Supervisor, Chefs and Cooks	7.25/hour
Cook, General	5.58/hour
Cook, Institution	1,350/month
Bartender	6.70/hour
Waiter/Waitress, Beverage Room	4.75/hour
Waiter/Waitress, Coffee Shop	4.75/hour
Building Superintendent	13.84/hour
Chambermaid/man	6.36/hour
Laundry Foreman/woman	8.41/hour
Laundryman/woman	6.36/hour
Supervising Janitor	9.97/hour
Janitor	8.57/hour
Cleaner, Industrial Plant	7.63/hour
Production and Processing	
Machinist, Maintenance	11.55/hour
Welder, Maintenance	11.55/hour

Source: Department of Labour, Wages and Working Conditions by Occupation, June, 1982.

Production and Processing, continued	Median* Rates - 1982
Welder, Production Line	$ 9.35/hour
Product Assembler	9.07/hour
Electrician Maintenance	13.53/hour
Foreman/woman, Industrial Mechanic	13.45/hour
Shop Foreman/woman	12.60/hour
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	11.33/hour
Industrial Mechanic	12.47/hour
Garage Serviceperson	10.69/hour
Painter, Maintenance	10.85/hour
Labourer, Non-Production	9.02/hour
Construction	
Heavy Equipment Operator	9.65/hour
Carpenter	14.27/hour
Carpenter, Maintenance	12.05/hour
Labourer	8.00/hour
Maintenance Man/Woman	7.90/hour
Transport Equipment Operating	
Truck Driver, Heavy	9.00/hour
Truck Driver, Light	8.56/hour
Car Jockey	5.50/hour
Material Handling and Miscellaneous	
Industrial Truck Operator	8.32/hour
Material Handler	9.65/hour
Foreman/woman, Printing and Publishing	14.75/hour
Pressman/woman, Journeyman	12.55/hour
Boiler Operator	8.06/hour
Stationary Engineer, Fourth Class	8.94/hour
Stationary Engineer, Second Class	11.91/hour
Stationary Engineer, First Class	12.34/hour

* A measure of central tendency. It is the middle value in an ascending or descending series of values.

Source: Department of Labour, Wages and Working Conditions by Occupation, June, 1982.

LABOUR - PROVINCIAL

Minimum Wage

Effective January 1, 1982, the minimum wage in Saskatchewan was $4.25 per hour. In most types of employment, on each occasion they report for duty, employees are entitled to a minimum of $12.75 (effective January 1, 1982).

Hours of Work and Overtime

Overtime at the rate of time and one-half is payable to employees when hours of work exceed eight hours per day or 40 hours in a week; whichever is greater. When a public holiday falls within a work week, the employee must be paid overtime rates after having worked in excess of eight hours per day, or 32 hours in that week; whichever is greater. When calculating the hours of work in a public holiday week for overtime purposes, no account may be taken of the hours worked on a public holiday.

Except in the case of an emergency, an employee may decline to work more than 44 hours in a week.

Weekly Day of Rest

Employees who work more than 20 hours in a week are entitled to a rest period of 24 consecutive hours (one full day) each week.

All employees employed by an employer primarily engaged in a retail trade who work more than 20 hours per week, in establishments with eleven or more employees, are entitled to receive two consecutive days of rest per week. Wherever possible, one of these days is to be Sunday. Any employer primarily engaged in retail trade whose establishment is required by a municipal bylaw to be closed any day during the week, other than Saturday, Sunday or Monday, is exempted by the regulations from this provision. Exemptions on an individual employer basis may also be granted by the Director of Apprenticeship and Standards.

Public Holidays

Saskatchewan's nine public holidays are defined as follows:

- New Year's Day
- Good Friday
- Victoria Day
- Dominion Day
- Saskatchewan Day (first Monday in August)
- Labour Day
- Thanksgiving Day
- Remembrance Day
- Christmas Day

When New Year's Day, Christmas Day or Remembrance Day falls on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be observed as a public holiday.

When a holiday falls on a regular working day, employees who do not work are entitled to receive their regular wages as holiday pay. Employees who do work on a holiday must be paid time and one-half in addition to their regular wages.

Other provisions cover construction, logging, lumbering, well drilling and most of the service industry. Employees in the construction, logging and lumbering industries who do not work on a public holiday are entitled to 3.5% of their total wages, except overtime, as public holiday pay.

Employees in the logging and lumbering occupations who work on a holiday are entitled to receive their regular rate of pay for each hour or part of an hour they work as well as their normal holiday pay. Construction employees who work on a public holiday are entitled to holiday pay plus time and one-half for each hour or part of an hour they work.

Employees engaged in the operation of well drilling who do not work on a public holiday are entitled to a full day's pay. Employees operating well drilling rigs working on a holiday must be paid their regular rate of pay for each hour or part of an hour worked, in addition to a full day's pay.

Hotel, restaurant, hospital, educational institution or nursing home employees are entitled to their normal daily wages as holiday pay, if they do not work on a public holiday. For work performed on a public holiday, these employees are entitled to be paid time and one-half their regular rate of pay in addition to their regular wages. Alternatively, in addition to receiving time and one-half of their regular wages, these employees may be given one working day off at their regular wages within a four-week period during which the public holiday occurs.

Annual Holidays

All employees, including part-time employees, who complete one year of service with the same employer are entitled to three weeks of annual holidays, and 3/52 (about 6%) of total gross earnings for holiday pay. In the event of termination of employment any time before the completion of a year, the employee is entitled to 3/52 of his total wages earned to termination as annual holiday pay.

After the tenth year of service, employees are entitled to four weeks of annual holidays, and 4/52 (about 8%) of their total wages for the past year as annual holiday pay. The period of years of employment with the same employer necessary for an employee to qualify for four weeks' holiday, may be made up of accumulated years provided that no break in employment exceeds 182 days (about 6 months).

Employees are entitled to at least four weeks' notice of their annual holiday and are entitled to take the entire holiday in one continuous period within twelve months following entitlement.

The employee may, not later than the day on which he became entitled to an annual holiday, give his employer notice that he desires to take his holiday in a manner other than in one continuous period, but in periods of not less than one week.

If there is a public holiday during an employee's annual holiday period, that period shall be extended by one day. If the public holiday falls on a day the employee would normally work, the employee must be paid the wages he is entitled to receive for a public holiday.

Maternity Leave

Working women who have been employed for a continuous period of twelve months or more, with the same employer, are entitled to eighteen weeks' maternity leave without pay.

The employee is required to make application to her employer at least four weeks before her leave is to begin. However, an employee is entitled to leave immediately, if a doctor certifies that she should not continue working because of health reasons. Where there are no health problems, an employee is entitled to fourteen weeks' leave without the necessity of giving notice.

In addition to her application for leave, the employee must provide a medical certificate from a qualified medical practitioner stating that she is pregnant and specifying the estimated date of birth.

The maternity leave shall consist of a period not exceeding eighteen weeks, commencing at any time during the period of twelve weeks immediately preceding the estimated date of birth. However, where the actual date of birth is later than the estimated date of birth, the employee is entitled to not less than six weeks' leave after the actual date of birth. An additional six weeks is available to an employee at the end of the maternity leave, if she provides her employer with a certificate from a medical practitioner indicating that there are bona fide medical reasons why she is not able to return to her employment at that time.

An employee who intends to return to work after her leave has expired, must notify her employer, in writing, at least fourteen days prior to the day on which she intends to return to work. The employee must be reinstated in the position occupied by her at the time she began her maternity leave, or in a comparable position, with the same rate of pay, and with no loss of seniority, pension benefits or any other benefits.

Paternity Leave

An employee who has completed twelve months' continuous employment with his employer, is eligible for six weeks of unpaid paternity leave. The leave may be taken in any combination during the three months before or following the estimated date of birth of the child.

The employee must give notice to the employer in the form of a written application for leave. The application is to be submitted to the employer at least four weeks before the day the employee intends to begin his leave. If the employee fails to provide four weeks' notice, the employer shall, upon application, allow an employee leave for a continuous period of six weeks, beginning on a date within three weeks from the birth of his child.

The employee must notify his employer that he intends to return to work at least fourteen days before the day on which employment is resumed. The employee must be reinstated in the same or comparable position, with the same rate of pay, and with no loss of seniority, pension benefits or any other benefits.

Adoption Leave

An employee who has completed twelve months' continuous employment with an employer is eligible for six weeks' unpaid adoption leave. The leave begins the day the child becomes available for adoption.

The employee must give notice to the employer in the form of a written application for leave. The application is to be submitted to the employer at least four weeks prior to the date the child is adopted. If the employee is unable to provide four weeks' notice, notice may be given to the employer equivalent to the notice given to the adoptive parents by the Department of Social Services.

The employer must be notified of the employee's intention to return to work at least fourteen days before the day on which employment is resumed. The employee must be reinstated in the same or comparable position, with the same rate of pay, and no loss of seniority, pension benefits or any other benefits.

Bereavement Leave

After three months's continuous employment with an employer, an employee who experiences the death of a member of his immediate family may take a leave of up to five working days without pay. The term "immediate family" refers to: spouse, parent, child, sister, brother, mother-in-law, father-in-law or common-law spouse.

The leave must be taken within the period beginning one week before and ending one week after the funeral. Upon returning to work, the employee must be reinstated in the same or comparable position, with the same rate of pay and no loss of seniority, pension benefits or other benefits.

Graduated Notice of Termination

If an employee has been employed continuously for three months or more, the employer cannot discharge or lay off the employee except for just cause, other than shortage of work, without giving the employee at least:

(a) one week's written notice if the period of employment is less than one year;

(b) two weeks' written notice if the period of employment is one year or more, but less than three years;

(c) four weeks' written notice if the period of employment is three years or more but less than five years;

(d) six weeks' written notice if the period of employment is five years or more but less than ten years;

(e) eight weeks' written notice if the period of employment is ten years or more.

Employees' Service at Disposition of Business

Where any business or part thereof is sold, leased, transferred or disposed of, the service of an employee is considered to be continuous and uninterrupted.

No Discrimination

Every person shall enjoy the right to obtain and retain employment without discrimination, with regard to any terms and conditions of employment. This provision applies regardless of race, creed, religion, colour, sex, marital status, physical disability, nationality, age, ancestry, or place of origin.

Equal Pay

Employers shall not discriminate between male and female employees by paying an employee of one sex at a rate less than the other, for similar work performed in the same establishment. The work must be performed under similar working conditions, and must require similar skills, effort and responsibility. This provision does not apply where the difference in pay is set by a seniority or merit system.

Trade Unions

Employees have the right to organize in and to form, join or assist trade unions, and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The procedure for certifying a union as a bargaining agent for employees, commences with an application made on forms provided by the Department of Labour. The applicant union is required to submit, as evidence of employee support, cards or other such evidence signed by the employees, showing that they wish the applicant union to represent them for the purpose of bargaining collectively.

Occupational Health Committees

No employer can discriminate against an employee in respect of wages or promotional opportunities, or dismiss an employee by reason of the employee's participation in an occupational health committee.

Right to Refuse Dangerous Work

An employee has the right to refuse to do any act or series of acts in his place of employment where he has reasonable grounds for believing that the act or series of acts is or are unusually dangerous to his health or safety.

Special Provisions for Certain Employees

Persons employed in a hospital, hotel, cafe, nursing home or educational institution are covered by the following special provisions:

> Split Shifts: Daily hours of work must not be divided into more than two periods each day, and these periods must be within a twelve-hour limit. For instance, if the employee starts work at seven o'clock in the morning, he may not work past seven o'clock in the evening.
>
> Night Work for Female Employees: Female employees who are required to finish work between 12:30 a.m. and 7:00 a.m. must be provided, by their employer, with free transportation to the employee's place of residence.
>
> Meal Period and Meal Charges: Hospital, hotel, cafe, nursing home or educational instituion employees are allowed one hour for a meal break. Where the employer provides a meal at a cost of not more than one-third of the hourly minimum wage, the employer may allow the

employee a minimum period of one-half hour for the meal.

The requirement respecting the meal charge does not apply where the hourly wage of an employee is more than 25% above the minimum wage.

Uniforms: If the employer requires the wearing of uniforms or special clothing, he must provide them free of charge and absorb the cost of laundering and repair. Registered nurses are excluded from this requirement.

Age Limits: Persons under sixteen years of age may not work in hotels, restaurants, hospitals, and nursing homes or educational institutions.

Inquiries and Complaints

Labour standards inspectors are located throughout the province. Contact the office closest to you about your questions.

Offices of Inspectors:

Regina	2220 College Avenue	565-2438
Saskatoon	3130 - 8th Street East	664-5042
Moose Jaw	110 Ominica Street West	693-6101
Prince Albert	800 Central Avenue	922-9715
Yorkton	Provincial Office Building	783-9725
North Battleford	1192 - 102nd Street	445-6348
Weyburn	110 Souris Avenue	842-4193
Swift Current	350 Cheadle Street West	773-3392

Complaints and inquiries regarding Equal Pay, Maternity Leave, Adoption Leave and Paternity Leave provisions should be directed to:

Women's Division,
5th Floor,
1914 Hamilton Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Telephone: (306) 565-2452

Trends in Saskatchewan Collective Bargaining Agreements

The latest annual study represents an analysis of 397 collective agreements; covering 60,706 employees and hundreds of employers. The agreements included in the study were on hand in the Saskatchewan Department of Labour Office in March, 1982.

The following contacts are excluded from the study:

(a) Construction industry agreements are not included in the study because of the distinctive provisions in the area.

(b) Teacher collective bargaining is conducted under The Education Act. Neither the local agreements nor the provincial agreements are included here.

(c) Federal jurisdiction covers a number of areas and agreements and these are not analyzed. The jurisdiction covers:

- interprovincial and international
    - railways
    - highway transport
    - telephone, telegraph and cable system
    - pipelines
    - canals
    - ferries, tunnels and bridges
    - shipping and shipping services
- radio and television broadcasting, including cablevision
- air transport and aerodromes
- banks

- grain elevators
- flour and feed mills, feed warehouses and grain seed cleaning plants
- certain crown corporations (i.e.: Eldorado Nuclear)

Current Indicators and Recent Trends

In the following comments, the term "employees" refers to the employees covered by agreements in the studies.

Term of Agreements:

There is a renewed trend toward one-year agreements.

	Percent of Agreements					
Term	1975	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982
One year or less.........	35	38	56	26	25	37
More than one year, less than 2............	12	12	7	7	7	6
2 years..................	46	45	35	64	65	54
More than 2 years........	7	5	2	3	3	3
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Size of Bargaining Unit: The small bargaining unit is the most predominant in Saskatchewan with 209 or 53 per cent of agreements in 1982 in bargaining units of 25 employees or less. Only twelve agreements (3%) had bargaining units of more than 1,000 employees; however, the number of employees covered by these agreements amounted to more than 33,000 employees or 55% of the total.

Type of Shop: The modified union shop is still the most common in Saskatchewan with 71% of 1982 agreements falling in this category. In a modified union shop, workers in the unit at the time of the first agreement, after certification, are not required to join the union. Otherwise, it is a union shop. Shops operating with the "Rand Formula" are becoming more popular. Closely related to modified union shops, this sytem provides for deduction of dues from non-union members in the unit. About one-third of agreements in 1982 (39% of employees) had this system.

Hours of Work: The trend continues toward fewer hours of work for both office and non-office employees. (The "Other" category below is mainly related to units where the hours vary among different occupations).

	Percentage of Agreements					
	Non-Office			Office		
Weekly Hours	1975	1981	1982	1975	1981	1982
Less than 40 hours.......	9	15	27	39	47	57
40 hours.................	86	71	58	61	39	35
Other....................	5	14	15	--	14	8
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Banking: There has been a marked increase in the number of organized employees in Saskatchewan who have banking privileges (i.e.: the right to work extra daily hours in exchange for equivalent time off later; such as every second or third Friday off). In 1982, 44% of employees had this privilege compared to only 8% in 1975.

Overtime After Daily Hours: An initial rate of time and one-half followed by double time after a specified number of hours (usually four, occasionally two or three hours) is the most common with 62% of employees having this provision in 1982. About one-quarter of employees got double time for all overtime hours. Only 7% of employees were limited to the minimum required time and one-half.

Overtime on Days of Rest: In 1982, almost half of employees (47%) got double time for working on their first day of rest while 60% of employees got double time for working on their second day of rest. In 1981, the percentages were 38% and 60% respectively.

Shift Differentials: The shift differentials paid in the 1982 study were as follows:

Differential	Percent of Employees	
	Second Shift	Third Shift
No Provision	10	10
1 - 25¢ per hour	6	3
26 - 30¢ per hour	24	23
31 - 35¢ per hour	12	13
36 - 40¢ per hour	15	10
41 - 45¢ per hour	6	13
More than 45¢ per hour	4	5
Amount per shift (less than $2.50).....	18	18
Other	5	5
	100	100

Premium Pay for Hazardous and/or Dirty Work: In 1982, 34% of employees had a premium provision for hazardous work and 8% for dirty work.

Statutory/Paid Holidays: There are currently nine legislated holidays in Saskatchewan. In 1982, 73% of employees had provision for eleven paid holidays and a further 4% had provision for more than eleven days. Only 1% of employees were limited to the minimum required nine days. The most popular non-legislated days were Boxing Day (97% of employees), Easter Monday (37%), a floating holiday (20%), and a mid-winter holiday, usually in February (14%).

Vacations: The number of employees who had provision for six weeks' vacation increased from 19% in 1981 to 34% in 1982. 5% of employees had provision for seven weeks' vacation. Almost all employees in the 1982 study (92%) had provision for five weeks' vacation. The length of service required is decreasing with 26% of employees requiring less than the usual 20 years' service in 1982 compared to 15% in 1981. The number requiring 20 years' service decreased from 68% in 1981 to 59% in 1982. The length of service required for four weeks' vacation is also decreasing with 48% of employees requiring less than the legislated ten years in 1982 compared to 33% in 1981.

Reporting Pay: Approximately one-third of the employees have provision for reporting pay with the most common guarantee being three or four hours.

Call-back Pay: The most common call-back guarantees in 1982 were two hours at applicable overtime rates (42%) and three hours straight time (16%). Approximately 90% of employees have this provision.

Part-time Employees: About one-half of the agreements in the 1982 study covering 73% of the employees mentioned proration of some or all working conditions and benefits for part-time employees.

Severance Pay: Severance pay was available to 79% of employees in 1982. The most popular payments were one week's pay per year of service or a percentage of unused sick leave.

Cost of Living Allowance: In 1982, 62% of employees were covered by a COLA provision; a decrease from 70% in 1981. This may be related to the increase in one-year agreements.

Technological Change: More than half of the employees in 1982 had agreements with technological change clauses (notice, training, guarantees, etc.); an increase from 40% in 1981.

Sick Leave: Almost all employees (94%) had sick leave provisions in 1982 with the most popular annual allotment being fifteen days. One-fifth of the employees had paid sick leave under a health insurance plan. Almost 40% of employees had a provision for the conversion (usually partial) of used sick leave credits to cash or days off either annually or on termination.

Health and Welfare Plans:

Plan	Percent of Employees Who Had Provision 1981	1982
Life insurance	57	69
Accidental death & disability insurance	17	19
Long-term disability plan	35	41
Sickness & accident weekly indemnity	41	31
Pension plan	58	69
Dental plan	18	32
Optical and/or drug plan	6	8

Right to Refuse Dangerous Work: In 1982, 11% of employees had this provision; an increase from 7% in 1981.

Employer Supplements to Workers' Compensation Benefits: Three-quarters of employees had this provision in 1982.

Paid Bereavement Leave: Almost all employees (97%) had this provision in 1982 with the most popular amount being three days.

Paid Leave for Jury Duty: In 1982, 69% of employees had this provision.

Maternity Leave: One-quarter of agreements in 1982 covering 64% of employees provided for more than the legislated eighteen weeks' maternity leave with the most common leave being twenty-six weeks (52% of employees).

Equal Pay for Similar Work: The number of employees who had an equal pay clause in their agreement decreased from 38% in 1981 to 27% in 1982.

Affirmative Action: 19% of employees had affirmative action clauses in their agreements in 1982.

Source: Policy, Planning and Research Division, Saskatchewan Department of Labour - April, 1983.

Sexual Harassment: Only three agreements in the 1982 study had a sexual harassment clause.

Rest Periods: Three-quarters of employees in 1982 got paid rest periods (coffee breaks), usually fifteen minutes twice daily.

Travel Allowance: The most popular rate in 1982 was 22¢ per mile (about 13¢ per kilometer).

Local Branches and Membership of Labour Unions and Associations, By Union or Association and Affiliation, Saskatchewan - January, 1982.

Union or Association and Affiliation	Number of Locals	Membership
Total, all labour unions	584	100,629
Total, Canadian Labour Congress	362	74,717
Affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress	357	74,493
Saskatchewan Government Employees' Union	20	16,036
Canadian Union of Public Employees	147	15,801
Public Service Alliance of Canada	1	4,540
Service Employees' International Union*	4	5,245
Communication Workers of Canada	6	4,123
United Steelworkers of America*	19	4,828
Energy and Chemical Workers' Union[1]	12	3,479
Grain Services Union	1	2,483
United Food and Commercial Workers' International Union*[1]	22	3,776
International Woodworkers of America*	1	1,558
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees	20	1,107
Office and Professional Employees' International Union*	2	1,307

Source: Policy, Planning and Research Division,
Saskatchewan Department of Labour - April, 1983.

Regina

January, 1982 continued

Union or Association and Affiliation	Number of Locals	Membership
United Transportation Union*.......	10	1,284
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers....	11	850
American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada*	2	851
Amalgamated Transit Union*.........	3	774
Canadian Union of Postal Workers...	1	630
International Association of Fire Fighters*.......................	7	607
Letter Carriers' Union of Canada...	10	551
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada*....	6	379
Canadian Paperworkers' Union.......	2	457
United Garment Workers of America*..	3	460
Canadian Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drinks and Distillery Workers..............	8	447
Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*...	3	281
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America*..	1	251
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders International Union*..	1	550
National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians-.......	4	213
International Union, United Mine Workers of America	1	181
International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers*.......................	3	135
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union*....	3	125
International Typographical Union*	4	136
International Printing and Graphic Communications Union*...........	2	154

January, 1982 continued

Union or Association and Affiliation	Number of Locals	Membership
Graphic Arts International Union	2	155
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada*	2	89
Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists	1	120
Canadian Air Line Employees' Association	2	138
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen*	1	62
Canadian Actors' Equity Association	1	107
United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America*	3	83
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers*	2	75
International Union of Elevator Constructors*	1	36
International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America	1	15
International Molders and Allied Workers' Union	1	14
Chartered by the Canadian Labour Congress	5	224
Brewery Workers' Federal Union	1	52
Saskatchewan Strip Miners' Union	1	65
Association of Commercial and Technicians Employees' Union	1	40
Roche Percee Coal Miners' Union	1	34
Saskatchewan Government Employees' Union (Local 481)	1	33
Confederation of Canadian Union	1	47

January, 1982 continued

Union or Association and Affiliation	Number of Locals	Membership
Canadian Association of Industrial Mechanical and Allied Workers...	1	47
AFFILIATED ONLY WITH AFL-CIO	30	8,856
Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada	2	112
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers...............	6	2,735
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America..........	6	1,630
Labourers' International Union of North America...................	2	1,137
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada.........	4	924
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association....................	1	513
International Union of Operating Engineers.......................	1	462
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers........................	1	413
International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen............	2	322
International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades.......	2	320
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers	2	196
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers........................	1	92

January, 1982 continued

Union or Association and Affiliation	Number of Locals	Membership
UNAFFILIATED LABOUR UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS	191	17,009
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (Saskatchewan Joint Board)	17	5,575
Saskatchewan Union of Nurses	124	4,625
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America	2	1,158
The University of Saskatchewan Faculty Association	1	964
Canadian Postmasters' and Assistants' Association	1	914
Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada	1	529
The University of Regina Faculty Association	1	472
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	9	454
Regina City Policemen's Association	1	338
Saskatoon City Police Association	1	298
Health Sciences Association of Saskatchewan	1	298
Association of Postal Officials of Canada	1	128
Canadian Air Traffic Control Association Inc	1	58
Saskatchewan Mutual Employees' Association	1	71
Prince Albert City Policemen's Association	1	79
Regina Pioneer Village Staff Nurses' Association	1	60
Regina Civic Middle Management Association	1	60
J. Kearns Transport Drivers' Association	1	51

January, 1982 continued

Union or Association and Affiliation	Number of Locals	Membership
The Administrative Personnel Group	1	65
The Canadian Association of Policemen, Moose Jaw	1	52
Prairie Metal Products Employees' Association	1	52
Other Unaffiliated Labour Unions and Associations (membership under 50).	21	331

* Affiliated with American Federation of Labour - Congress of Industrial Organization

Union Membership by Type of Union and Affiliation, Saskatchewan, January 1982

	Unions		Locals		Membership	
Type and Affiliation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All unions	103	100.0	584	100.0	100,629	100.0
International Unions	43	41.7	183	31.3	38,465	38.2
AFL/CIO/CLC	26	25.2	128	21.9	24,322	24.2
CLC	3	2.9	14	2.4	3,675	3.6
AFL-CIO	12	11.7	30	5.1	8,856	8.8
Unaffiliated	2	1.9	11	1.9	1,612	1.6
National Unions	19	18.5	202	34.6	29,680	29.5
CLC	12	11.7	194	33.2	27,977	27.8
CCU	1	1.0	1	0.2	47	0.1
Unaffiliated	6	5.8	7	1.2	1,656	1.6
Local Unions	41	39.8	199	34.1	32,484	32.3
Directly chartered (CLC)	5	4.9	5	0.9	224	0.2
Affiliated with CLC	2	1.9	21	3.6	18,519	18.4
Unaffiliated	34	33.0	173	29.6	13,741	13.7

Source: Annual Survey of Labour Union Membership made by the Department of Labour; the Federal Department of Labour and Statistics Canada under The Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act.

Membership of Labour Unions by Locality and Affiliation, Saskatchewan - January, 1982

Locality	Total	Canadian Labour Congress	Unaffiliated
Total	100,629	74,717	25,912
Regina	29,573	21,930	7,643
Saskatoon	24,581	16,916	7,665
Prince Albert	5,635	4,529	1,106
Moose Jaw	5,188	4,519	669
Yorkton	2,464	1,626	838
North Battleford	2,053	1,771	282
Swift Current	1,730	1,248	482
Weyburn	1,653	1,350	303
Estevan	1,259	613	646
Melville	687	578	109
Other Locations*	16,594	13,600	2,994
Province-wide**	9,212	6,037	3,175

* Includes all other localities.

** Includes localities with a number of members whose locals overlap or whose membership is distributed throughout the province.

Source: Annual Survey of Labour Union Membership made by the Saskatchewan Department of Labour; the Federal Department of Labour and Statistics Canada under *The Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act*.

Membership of Labour Unions in Saskatchewan According to Federal or Provincial Jurisdiction by Category of Employer, January, 1982.

Category	Both Jurisdictions	Federal Jurisdiction: Total Membership	Federal Jurisdiction: CLC Affiliated	Federal Jurisdiction: Unaffiliated	Provincial Jurisdiction: Total Membership	Provincial Jurisdiction: CLC Affiliated	Provincial Jurisdiction: Unaffiliated
Total................	100,629	15,503	13,119	2,384	85,126	61,598	23,528
Private Industry...	31,682	2,559	2,117	442	29,123	15,515	13,608
Provincial Government.......	36,733	--	--	--	36,733	32,023	4,710
Federal Government	10,944	10,944	9,002	1,942	--	--	--
Municipal Government.......	15,048	--	--	--	15,048	11,942	3,106
Co-operatives.....	6,222	2,000	2,000	--	4,222	2,118	2,104

Source: Annual Survey of Labour Union Membership made by the Saskatchewan Department of Labour; the Federal Department of Labour and Statistics Canada under The Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act.

Regina

Membership of Labour Unions by Industry, Saskatchewan - January, 1982.

Industry	Membership
Total	100,629
Mining	4,740
Coal	280
Salt	69
Uranium	785
Potash	3,380
Other Non-Metallic	226
Manufacturing	9,962
Food and Beverages	2,836
Wood Products	1,802
Printing and Publishing	553
Petroleum Products	271
Steel Products	1,994
Other Manufacturing	2,506
Construction	7,220
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	15,027
Railways	3,961
Other Transportation*	2,440
Communication	4,381
Storage	1,327
Electric Power, Gas and Water Utilities	2,918
Trade	6,898
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,628
Service	26,852
Education	5,540
Health	18,112
Recreation	1,132
Personal	2,068
Public Administration and Defence	28,302
Federal Administration	7,302
Provincial Administration	16,058
Municipal Administration	4,942

* Includes urban bus transportation

Source: Annual Survey of Labour Union Membership made by the Saskatchewan Department of Labour; the Federal Department of Labour and Statistics Canada under The Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act.

Regina

Labour Union Membership - Saskatchewan, January, 1972 - January, 1982

Year	Number of Union Members
1972	57,720
1973	59,069
1974	62,701
1975	71,271
1976	85,537
1977	85,577
1978	88,605
1979	92,170
1980	96,340
1981	99,257
1982	100,629

Source: Annual Survey of Labour Union Membership made by the Saskatchewan Department of Labour; the Federal Department of Labour and Statistics Canada under The Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act.

Industry and Related Services

Assistance to Industry

Incentive and development programs have been introduced in recent years by the Federal and Provincial Governments, to encourage the growth of the Canadian economy. These legislative provisions could prove equally valuable to a new business being established for the first time in Canada, or to a business seeking to expand.

The most significant legislation deals with grants which are available to industries that locate or undertake expansion in designated areas. In addition, grants and accelerated depreciation are available for companies engaged in basic and applied research and in technological development. Special tax allowances are also available for primary resource industries.

Municipal Assistance

Information concerning municipal assistance to industry is available from the City of Regina's Development and Public Relations Department, City Hall, Regina. Various publications including the Community Profile, Manufacturer's Directory and a general information booklet entitled "Regina" are available through the Development and Public Relations Department as well.

Provincial Assistance

An important source of financial assistance for enterprises not in a position to borrow through normal channels is provided by the Provincial Government. The assistance provided is of three general types:

1) - direct lending, in which the public agency extends credit to the business concern;
2) - guarantees of loans obtained from other sources; and
3) - grants and forgiveable loans.

The agency supplements rather than competes with chartered banks and other lending organizations. They normally work in close co-operation with lending institutions in helping sound industrial projects.

Saskatchewan Economic Development and Trade, 2121 Saskatchewan Drive, Regina, Saskatchewan, (306) 565-2232, offers assistance programs which are administered under four operational branches:

- Community Services,
- Field Services,
- Trade Services, and
- Industry Services

Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation, (SEDCO), 1106 Winnipeg Street, P.O. Box 5024, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 3M3, is a provincial crown corporation established by Act of Legislature in 1963. The corporation's objective is to promote economic expansion throughout Saskatchewan by supporting business and industry. This activity is encouraged through SEDCO's comprehensive, varied and flexible programs of financial, industrial and property services. These services include site selection and/or development, property leasing, leasing with purchase-option arrangements, as well as a broad range of term or working capital financing. SEDCO will also consider venture equity particpation including buy-back privileges.

SEDCO's branch offices are located in Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Inquiry centres, which provide direct communication with head office, are located in Lloydminster and Swift Current. For further information, contact SEDCO's Communications Department at 565-7211.

Federal Assistance

The Small Businesses Loans Act permits chartered banks and other designated lenders under a Federal Government Guarantee to assist small business enterprises in obtaining term loans for a wide variety of capital purposes. Businesses engaged in manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, wholesale and retail trades, and service businesses are eligible to borrow. Loans are available for the purchase, renovation, improvement or modernization of fixed or moveable equipment, the purchase or construction of new premises or the improvement or modernization of existing property including leasehold improvements, and the purchase of land.

A small business is defined for the purpose of the Act as one whose estimated gross annual revenue did not exceed $1.5 million for the fiscal year in which the application was made. In the case of a new business, it is an enterprise whose estimated gross revenue in the first fiscal period of not less than fifty-two (52) weeks, does not exceed $1.5 million.

The maximum amount that a borrower may have outstanding under the Act at any one time may not exceed $100,000.00.

Subject to this maximum, loans can be used to finance up to:

- 80% of the cost, including installation of fixed or moveable equipment;
- 90% of the cost of the purchase or renovation of premises and the purchase of land.

The maximum interest that may be charged on a Small Business Loan is Bank Prime plus one percent (1%).

Application forms are available from any authorized lender.

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is responsible for the administration of the Act. Further details may be obtained from:

Manager, Small Business Loans Administration,
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce/
Regional Economic Expansion,
235 Queen Street, 8th Floor East,
OTTAWA, Ontario.
K1A 0H5

- or -

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce/
Regional Economic Expansion,
400 - 1955 Smith Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 2N8

The Federal Business Development Bank (FBDB) is a crown corporation established by an Act of Parliament as the successor to the Industrial Development Bank to promote and assist in the establishment and development of business enterprises in Canada by providing them with financial and management services. It supplements such services available from others and it gives particular attention to the needs of smaller enterprises.

FBDB extends financial assistance to new or existing businesses of almost every type in Canada which do not have other sources of financing available to them on reasonable terms and conditions.

The qualifications for FBDB financing are:

a) that the amount and character of investment in such a business by persons other than FBDB may reasonably be expected to ensure the continuing commitment of these persons to the business, and

b) that the business may reasonably be expected to prove successful.

FBDB financing is available by means of loans, loan guarantees, equity financing or leasing, or by any combination of these methods, in whatever manner best suits the particular needs of the business. Where loans are involved, they are made at interest rates which are in line with those generally available to businesses. Most loans are repaid within ten years. Where equity is involved, FBDB normally takes minority interest and is prepared to have its investment repurchased on suitable terms.

Most of the customers of the bank use FBDB funds to acquire land, buildings, or equipment. Others use them to strengthen the working capital of a business, to establish new businesses, and for other purposes.

FBDB financing ranges in size from a few thousand dollars upwards. The amount that can be borrowed for a specific purpose depends upon the borrow's ability to satisfy the general requirements of the bank. Businesses may obtain FBDB assistance on more than one occasion if they meet its requirements.

The FBDB management counselling service known as CASE (Counselling Assistance to Small Enterprises) assists small businesses in Canada to improve their methods of doing business.

This service is provided at a nominal fee and it supplements counselling services obtainable from the private sector. It makes available the experience of retired business persons and other counsellors as required.

To help improve management skills in small Canadian businesses, the bank conducts management training seminars, at a nominal registration fee, in small cities and towns across Canada. These seminars are planned to meet the needs of owners and managers of small businesses.

FBDB sponsors and supports conferences to promote good management practices. It also develops management training courses and distributes them to provincial education authorities for their use.

The FBDB publishes booklets on a wide range of topics pertaining to the management of small business in Canada. It distributes a bulletin featuring business developments and at its branch office, maintains reference libraries with a variety of publications on small business management which can be obtained free or at a low cost from their publishers.

Operators of small businesses can obtain information about any assistance program available from the federal government and others and are directed to the representative of the appropriate assistance program.

The Export Development Corporation was created by the Export Development Act in June, 1969. It supersedes the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, and is the focal point of government interest in the financing of exports. Its purpose is to promote and maintain the growth and diversification of Canada's export trade by providing insurance, guarantees, loans and other financial facilities. The Corporation is empowered by statute to insure Canadian firms against non-payment when Canadian goods and services are sold abroad, and under certain circumstances, to make loans to entities with which to purchase Canadian goods and services. This is done through two general approaches, export credits insurance, which facilitates bank financing, and long-term export financing in which the Corporation finances the buyer of Canadian goods and services.

Further information may be obtained from the Corporation's Western District office in Vancouver at Suite 1030, One Bentall Centre, 505 Burrand Street, Vancouver, British Columbia. V7X 1M5. Toll free from Regina - call operator and ask for Zenith 08659.

Federal Regional Development Incentives Program and Regional Development Incentives Act (RDIA) are administered by Regional Economic Expansion and provide the framework for special action to stimulate new investment in slow-growth regions of Canada. Under the provisions of this legislation, incentive grants are available to most companies which establish new manufacturing or processing facilities, or expand or modernize existing plants in designated regions and special areas. These are not continuing subsidies. They are designed to offset the initial disadvantages of an industrial investment in the areas where additional employment is needed. They lower capital costs of the company to ensure it will be able to operate on an economic basis. Application for an incentive must be received while the project is in the planning stage and before any commitments are made for buildings, machinery or equipment. No incentive can be paid in respect to a project committed before an application is received.

Additional information on the Regional Development Incentives Act can be obtained from:

Regional Economic Expansion,
Ottawa, Canada.

- or -

Office of the Director-General,
#400 - 1955 Smith Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 2N8

Since its inception in 1969, activity under the R.D.I.A. Program in Saskatchewan has continued to grow. By February, 1983, grant applications totalling more than 900 had been received and 300 incentive grants offered and accepted. These offers were worth more than $42 million, and could result in 7,216 employment opportunities and estimated capital investment of over $175 million.

The Regina total of $92 million are the approved projects by D.R.E.E. that should create approximately 1,500 new jobs over the lifetime of all the programs. Should the companies accept the entire grant proposal, a total of over $15.9 million will have been expended in Regina through the D.R.E.E. Incentive Program.

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce/Regional Economic Expansion administers programs to develop and encourage efficient and sustained growth of Canadian industry. Programs administered by Industry, Trade and Commerce are:

i) Enterprise Development Program (EDP).

The objective of this program is to foster the growth of manufacturing and processing sectors of the Canadian economy by providing assistance to selected firms to make them more viable and internationally competitive. It may support relatively high risk working capital or innovative projects which have good potential.

Assistance is provided in several ways:

- Grants to develop proposals for projects eligible for assistance;

- Grants to identify new products;
- Grants for product development;
- Grants for product design;
- Grants to study productivity improvement projects; and
- Loan insurance for adjustment projects.

(ii) Program for Export Market Development (PEMD).

The objective of this program is to increase Canada's exports by encouraging greater direct exposure of Canadian business people, their goods and services, to foreign buyers and marketplaces. It does this by sharing with firms some of the costs of exploring foreign markets to which the company has not previously exported.

Support up to a maximum of $10,000 is available under three sections:

Section B - Market identification
Section C - Participation in trade fairs abroad
Section D - Incoming buyers to visit Canadian firms

Any financial assistance provided by the department under PEMD is to be repaid by the company within a given period if it makes sales. Applications for Sections B, C, and D should be made to the Saskatchewan Regional Office.

In addition to the above, PEMD contains two other sections:

Section A - Specific project bidding for foreign contracts
Section E - Export consortia.

These sections of PEMD are administered by Ottawa.

(iii) Machinery Program (MACH).

The objective is to increase efficiency in Canadian industry by enabling firms to acquire advanced equipment not available from Canadian production at the lowest possible cost. Under the program, duty payable on goods classified under Tariff Items 42700-1 and 41100-1 may be remitted if such goods are not available from production in Canada.

(iv) Small Business Interm Program (SBIP).

The dual goal of this program is to create permanent job opportunities for recent graduates of colleges and universities, and increase the growth potential of small to medium-sized business. The Federal Government will share 50% of salaries for up to one year, to a maximum of $675 per month.

(v) Industry Energy Research and Development Program (IERD).

The program is intended to encourage and assist Canadian industry to undertake research and development of new and improved processes and equipment that will reduce energy consumption. Normally 50% of the total estimated cost of an approved project will be contributed, but the sharing ratio will depend on the degree of technical risk and/or the degree to which the technology developed can be used by other corporations.

Additional information on programs and services offered by the department can be obtained from:

Saskatchewan Regional Office,
980 Avord Tower,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 0R7
Telephone: 359-5020

Government of Canada Business Information Centre has been established to make the Government of Canada more accessible to Canadian business. Enquirers in Regina may call 359-6666. Outside Regina, call Zenith 0-3200. The centre is available to help business people get in touch with government people and departments, and to be a central contact for business people seeking information.

Source: Government of Canada, Industry, Trade and Commerce/Regional Economic Expansion - May, 1983.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

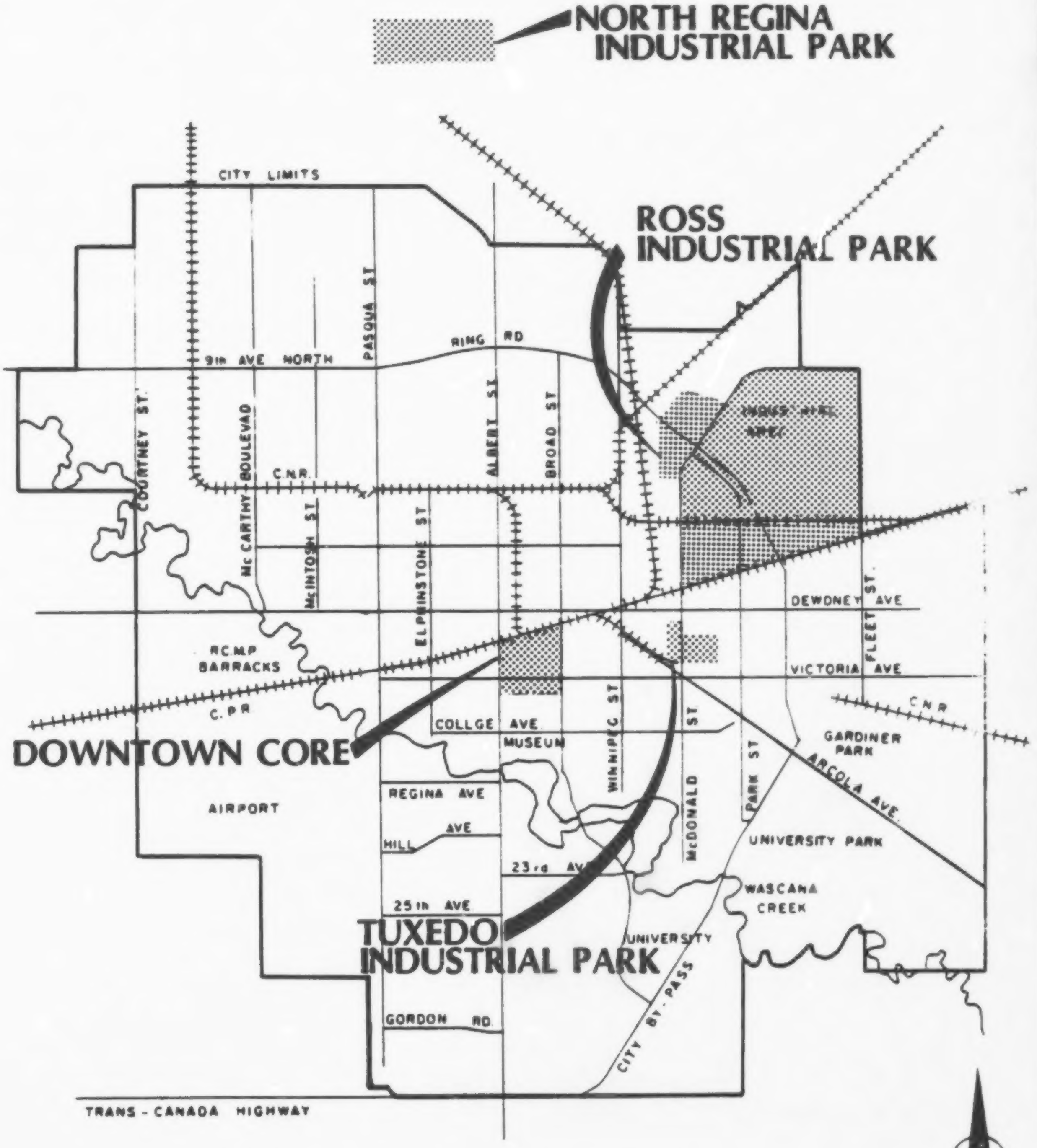
Regina, the focal point for western industries, is considered to be an ideal distribution centre for all of Western Canada. Industries, such as steel and paper production, oil refining and the largest wheat co-operative in the world are all located in Regina. As a result of its diversified economy, Regina has grown to be a profitable community in Canada, encompassing agricultural, industrial and commercial development in its economic makeup.

Some of the features which make Regina an ideal location for commercial and industrial development include:

- excellent transportation facilities. Overnight service is provided by rail and truck to all major prairie centres. Transcontinental service is provided daily via rail, air, bus and truck.
- Regina is the capital of the Province of Saskatchewan and the base of operations for many corporations and businesses operating in the province.
- City and privately-owned industrial park sites are always available and include all services required by industry.
- trading area of Regina, in a 150 mile radius, encompasses over 510,000 people.
- offers competitive costs in labour, utilities and taxation.
- education, cultural and medical facilities are all available.
- a well-qualified civic government administers the affairs of the City. Accurate, up-to-date information regarding planning, building regulations, industrial development, taxation, etc. and all factors concerned with residential, commercial and industrial growth in the City is readily available. Elected and appointed officials are ready and willing to assist at any time. Regina welcomes new business.
- special financing and grants from the provincial and federal governments are available to assist in establishing or enlarging manufacturing facilities.

For further information, please contact: Mr. Philip H ffner, Development and
Public Relations Department,
City Hall, P.O. Box 1790,
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 3C8
Telephone: (306) 569-7487
Telex: #071-2473

Regina


NORTH REGINA
INDUSTRIAL PARK
ROSS
INDUSTRIAL PARK
DOWNTOWN CORE
TUXEDO
INDUSTRIAL PARK
CITY LIMITS
9th AVE NORTH
RING RD
PASQUA ST
COURTNEY ST
McCARTHY BOULEVAD
McINTOSH ST
ELPHINSTONE ST
ALBERT ST
BROAD ST
C.N.R.
DEWDNEY AVE
VICTORIA AVE
FLEET ST
C.N.R.
RCMP
BARRACKS
C.P.R.
COLLGE AVE.
MUSEUM
WINNIPEG ST
McDONALD ST
PARK ST
ARCOLA AVE.
GARDINER
PARK
UNIVERSITY PARK
AIRPORT
REGINA AVE
HILL AVE
23rd AVE
25th AVE
WASCANA
CREEK
UNIVERSITY
CITY BY-PASS
GORDON RD.
TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY
N

North Regina Industrial Park

The North Regina Industrial Park was developed in the early 1970's in close proximity to Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Corporation Ltd. immediately north of the City in the Sherwood Municipality. It is owned by the Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation, a crown corporation of the Government of Saskatchewan.

North Regina Industrial Park was developed to accommodate heavier industries which required larger industrial sites with minimal services, i.e. gravel roads, water, telephone, electrical and gas services.

North Regina Industrial Park contains 197 acres, 61 acres of which are presently for sale. Prices range from $30,000 to $35,000 per acre with partial services.

Tuxedo Park

In 1966, the City of Regina entered into the Tuxedo Park Urban Renewal Scheme under which the three levels of government would acquire approximately ten acres of land, containing many older residences, clear the land, resubdivide and rezone the area, and dispose of the land for industrial purposes.

In 1979, the Tuxedo Park Concept Plan was approved by City Council, as well as the resubdivision of the Urban Renewal Area, plus five additional City-owned acres, into lots with 50-foot frontages. In addition, the area was rezoned to an IT (Industrial Tuxedo Park Zone) in order to upgrade the area and bring it up to the present industrial standards which were established in Ross Industrial Park.

Tuxedo Park was developed into smaller industrial lots to accommodate the smaller land use market which is not available in Ross Industrial Park under its minimum lot size restrictions.

Since 1979, nine developments have taken place within the Tuxedo Industrial Park, and several others are pending.

The sale price of land within the Tuxedo Industrial Park is $370.00 to $410.00 per front foot.

Ross Industrial Park

Ross Industrial Park consists of 1,438 acres planned and serviced by the City of Regina and is in various stages of development. In addition, over 2,000 acres are landbanked for future industrial development. Sites are offered for sale at competitive prices. A planned community of industries exists in Ross Industrial Park, wherein reasonable conditions of occupancy and performance standards ensure a uniform and attractive appearance over the whole area. These standards are flexible to provide those industries who need an above-average industrial environment.

Ross Industrial Park is located in the north-east sector of the City adjacent to McDonald Street and the Ring Road which provides a major thoroughfare through or around the City. Access to major highways, airport or downtown is within minutes, which is one of the attractions of Ross Industrial Park. Inter-city transportation facilities are provided by the City's public transit system.

Ross Industrial Park has been well laid out with basic network of streets 80 feet and 100 feet in width, with 42 and 48 feet of pavement width respectively. Sewer, water, pavement and other services are constructed by the City and easements are provided for the necessary railway services. The area is serviced by Saskatchewan Power Corporation and Saskatchewan Telecommunications.

The sale price of land in the Ross Industrial Park ranges from $45,000 to $51,000 per acre.

ROSS INDUSTRIAL PARK

Statistical Breakdown as of December 31, 1982.

PHASE	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES SALEABLE	NET ACRES SOLD	PERCENT SOLD	BUILDING*[1] VALUE	SQUARE*[2] FEET
1	148.0	114.304	114.304	100	$10,356,508	858,209
2	160.0*[7]	136.799	117.798	86	13,693,019	861,951
3	460.94	399.740	339.945	85	59,530,033	2,601,924*[3]
4	187.254	178.564	58.706	33	4,174,043	141,702*[4]
5	82.730	76.621	76.621	100	8,820,262	478,567
6	317.270	302.990*[5]	--	--	--	--
TOTALS:	1,356.194*[6]	1,209.018	707.374	59	$96,573,865	4,942,353

*1 Building value is defined as the value of all building permits issued plus the total value of buildings planned at time of land purchase which may not have been issued a permit.

*2 Total square feet is defined as all planned completed buildings at time of land purchase although total corresponding permits may not have been issued.

*3 This figure does not include: 12 tanks equalling 710,000 gallons, 0.95 miles of 12-inch pipe, .417 miles of 16-inch pipe for Gulf Oil for which permits have been issued.

*4 This figure does not include: 3 tanks equalling 208,000 gallons, .89 miles of 12-inch pipe, 1.02 miles of 24-inch pipe for Wascana Pipeline for which permits have been issued.

*5 This figure is subject to additional rights-of-way (roadways, storm channel, water supply right-of-way and spur lines) planned for Phase 6 that would further reduce the net saleable land area.

*6 This figure excludes 111.25 acres of pipe line alley, ring road, and part of C. N. R. rights-of-way, that travel through Ross Industrial Park. The total gross area would therefore equal 1,438.44 acres.

*7 This figure includes the 29 gross acres purchased by the City from Imperial Oil. The corresponding net acres includes 26.033 acres saleable.

Source: Development and Public Relations Department - April, 1983.

R. I. P. Industrial Use Breakdown

Industrial Use	Building Value	Floor Space (sq.ft.)	Lot Area (Acres)
PHASE 1			
Manufacturing	$ 1,695,618	138,244	26.498
Service	1,108,800	92,210	7.913
Wholesale	5,989,802	538,062	72.126
Transportation	1,562,288	89,693	7.767
TOTALS:	$10,356,508	858,209	114.304
PHASE 2			
Manufacturing	$ 1,204,888	88,270	13.549
Service	2,208,339	140,265	20.844
Wholesale	9,410,676	567,902	73.243
Transportation	869,116	65,514	10.162
TOTALS:	$13,693,019	861,951	117.798
PHASE 3			
Manufacturing	$13,559,978	378,113	70.085
Service	4,628,232	174,255	24.855
Wholesale	36,470,016	1,896,924	168.893
Transportation	4,871,807	158,632*[1]	76.112
TOTALS:	$59,530,033	2,601,924	339.945
PHASE 4			
Manufacturing	$ 1,100,443	49,500	4.100
Service	1,076,000	41,300	15.966
Wholesale	550,000	28,300	2.650
Transportation	1,447,600	22,602*[2]	35.990
TOTALS:	$ 4,174,043	141,702	58.706

Source: Development and Public Relations Department - April, 1983.

PHASE 5

Industrial Use	Building Value	Floor Space (sq.ft.)	Lot Area (Acres)
Manufacturing	$1,803,000	109,596	30.141
Wholesale	7,017,262	368,971	46.48
TOTALS:	$8,820,262	478,567	76.621

*1 Excludes: 12 tanks equalling 710,000 gallons, .095 miles of 12-inch pipeline, .417 miles of 16-inch pipeline of which permits have been issued.

*2 Excludes: 3 tanks equalling 208,000 gallons, .89 miles of 12-inch pipeline, 1.02 miles of 24-inch pipeline of which permits have been issued.

PHASES 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

1979			
Manufacturing	$15,321,784	636,723	133.405
Service	6,444,770	377,980	51.417
Wholesale	48,368,756	2,917,947	338.263
Transportation	7,302,874	263,841	124.251
TOTALS:	$77,438,184	4,196,491	647.336
1980			
Manufacturing	$15,401,784	641,723	133.945
Service	7,654,770	423,730	55.723
Wholesale	53,314,756	3,126,497	354.212
Transportation	7,412,874	270,841	124.791
TOTALS:	$83,784,184	4,402,791	668.677
1981			
Manufacturing	$17,881,784	703,723	144.373
Service	8,239,770	443,030	69.578
Wholesale	56,403,156	3,275,267	361.509
Transportation	8,715,811	336,441	130.031
TOTALS:	$91,240,521	4,758,461	705.491
1982			
Manufacturing	$19,363,927	757,723	144.373
Service	9,021,371	448,030	69.578
Wholesale	59,437,756	3,400,159	363.392
Transportation	8,750,811	336,441	130.031
TOTALS:	$96,573,865	4,942,353	707.374

Source: Development and Public Relations Department - April, 1983.

Ross Industrial Park (R.I.P.)

Breakdown of Total Permits Issued - 1979-1982

PHASE	PERMITS ISSUED				SQUARE FOOTAGE			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	$ 836,000	$ 166,500	$ 478,000	$ --	41,200	5,200	19,000	--
2	1,263,000	1,859,740	224,400	592,601	30,900	63,600	12,000	--
3	6,191,282	9,070,962	5,824,937	4,293,300	284,900	244,300	211,270	165,392
4	753,000	896,000	864,000	447,443	32,500	39,400	47,400	18,500
5	--	--	65,000	--	--	--	6,000	--
	$9,043,282	$11,993,202	$7,456,337	$5,334,000	389,500	352,400	295,670	183,900

Total Permits Issued in Regina in 1979 - $180,018,487
1980 - $140,061,293
1981 - $188,780,254
1982 - $153,465,000

Percentage Total Permits Issued in Ross Industrial Park:
1979 - 5.0%
1980 - 8.6%
1981 - 3.9%
1982 - 3.5%

- -

Total Commercial and Industrial Permits Issued :
1979 - $ 90,201,415
1980 - $ 86,566,385
1981 - $107,080,923
1982 - $ 67,288,000

Percentage Total Permits Issued in Ross Industrial Park:
1979 - 10.1%
1980 - 13.8%
1981 - 7.0%
1982 - 7.9%

- -

Industrial Use Comparison as Per Permits Issued

	1982		1981		1980		1979	
Industrial Use	Permits Issued	Floor Space Sq. Ft.	Permits Issued	Floor Space Sq.Ft.	Permits Issued	Floor Space Sq.Ft.	Permits Issued	Floor Space Sq.Ft.
Manufacturing	$1,482,143	54,000	$2,480,000	62,000	$6,283,500	130,400	$2,018,629	106,600
Service	781,601	5,000	585,000	19,300	734,240	13,900	1,247,000	43,050
Wholesale	3,034,600	124,892	3,088,400	148,770	4,243,000	173,000	5,017,653	202,850
Transportation	--	--	1,302,937	65,600	732,462	35,200	760,000	37,000
TOTALS:	$5,334,000	183,900	$7,456,337	295,670	$11,993,202	352,500	$9,043,282	389,500

Source: Development and Public Relations Department - April, 1983.

AGRICULTURE:

SASKATCHEWAN FARM CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS

	1982 ($'000)	1981 ($'000)	% Change
Wheat	2,129,444	1,880,458	+ 13
Wheat, Canadian Wheat Board Payments	272,168	733,043	- 63
Oats	6,793	9,807	- 31
Oats, Canadian Wheat Board Payments	200	--	--
Barley	214,109	222,393	- 4
Barley, Canadian Wheat Board Payments	38,910	45,033	- 14
Crop Insurance Payments	85,000	92,010	- 7
Canadian Wheat Board Cash Advance	160,174	167,831	- 5
Canadian Wheat Board Cash Advance Repayments	-165,037	-109,740	--
Deferred Grain Receipts	-516,440	-554,275	--
Liquidation of Deferred Grain Receipts	554,275	446,695	+ 24
Rye	22,317	28,435	- 22
Flaxseed	35,098	39,194	- 10
Canola	247,152	234,653	+ 5
Other Crops	51,629	45,931	+ 12
TOTAL CROPS:	3,135,792	3,281,468	- 4
Cattle	414,050	383,244	+ 8
Calves	76,900	74,028	+ 4
Hogs	89,795	80,333	+ 12
Sheep and Lambs	2,696	3,056	- 12
Dairy Products	65,552	59,000	+ 11
Poultry	26,243	25,653	+ 2
Eggs	16,651	19,020	- 12
Other Livestock	13,468	13,313	+ 1
TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS:	705,355	657,647	+ 7
Forest and Maple Products	324	331	- 2
Provincial Income Stabilization Program	34,402	3,734	+821
Dairy Supplementary Payments	6,829	6,900	- 1
Deficiency Payments	432	6,280	- 93
CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS:	3,883,134	3,956,360	- 2
SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS:	--	53,946	--
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS:	3,883,134	4,010,306	- 3

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #21-001

Saskatchewan Farmers' Marketing of Grain at Primary Elevators

	Wheat	Durum Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Canola	TOTAL
			- Thousands of Tonnes -					
Period: January 1983	826.3	260.2	1.3	143.8	7.7	4.5	54.7	1,298.5
Same period last year	142.6	73.5	1.4	84.5	7.6	6.1	42.0	357.7
Crop year to date	6,572.7	1,162.3	22.0	739.4	80.8	58.2	324.3	8,959.4
Same period last year	4,225.5	899.1	43.3	903.6	135.5	59.6	264.0	6,530.6

Saskatchewan Livestock Marketings

Type	Jan - Dec 1981	Jan - Dec 1982	% Change
Cattle	821,180	930,530	13.31
Calves	5,730	7,000	22.16
Sheep and Lambs	11,165	14,125	26.51
Hogs	654,079	566,952	-13.32

Source: Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics

EVENTS AFFECTING THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY (1982-1983)

1982 reciprocal tariffs for livestock and livestock products moving between Canada and the United States as negotiated by GATT, effective January 1, 1982.

Live Slaughter Cattle	1.0¢/lb.
Beef	2.0¢/lb.
Beef (portion controlled cuts)	4% ad valorem
Live Feeder Cattle (200-700 lbs.)	1.0¢/lb.
Pork and Live Hogs	free

Meat Import Act

A new Meat Import Act to control imports of fresh, frozen or chilled beef into Canada was approved in Parliament on December 11, 1981. The legislation establishes, by formula each year, the level of beef and veal imports to be allowed into the country. The formula is countercyclical, aimed at increasing imports when domestic stocks are low and restricting imports when domestic stocks are high. The imports level will be established through a formula based, in part, on the domestic requirements of the past three years, as well as Canadian cattle numbers. However, Canada's international trade agreements establish a guaranteed minimum access level below which inport controls cannot fall. It is based on a level of 139.2 million pounds in 1980, increased annually as Canadian population grows.

Canada's Dressed Meat Imports and Exports for 1982 (in 000's lbs.)

	Imports	82/81	Exports	82/81	Canada's Trade Balance
Total Beef	130,011	11.0%	144,559	9.8%	14,548
Total Veal	6,897	3.5%	1,164	2,671.5%	(5,733)
Total Mutton & Lamb	21,271	2.6%	163	240.0%	(21,108)
Total Pork	30,331	(21.0%)	368,325	30.4%	337,994
TOTAL:	188,510	3.0%	514,211	24.1%	325,701

Livestock, an important element of the Saskatchewan economy has its activity centered at the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Stockyards located in Regina.

A total of 61,828 cattle and calves were marketed during 1982 at the stockyards.

The total cash value of all livestock sold at the stockyards in Regina was $31,431,857.79 in 1982. This is a decrease of $1.2 million over the 1981 level.

Slaughter cattle made up 46% of the total cattle and calves sold which is an increase of 6 percentage points over 1981.

Slaughter calves made up .75% of the total cattle and calves sold which represents a decrease of .35 percentage points over 1980.

Cow marketings represented 15.4% of the total cattle and calf sales. This is an increase of 12.7% over 1980. Female cattle going to slaughter constituted 70.2% of the total slaughter cattle as opposed to 77.1% last year. Female cattle and calves for feeding and slaughter made up 49.5% of the total cattle and calf marketing which represents an increase of 14.8% from 1981.

Feeder cattle and calf marketings made up 54% of total cattle and calf sales which is 3.4% higher than the previous year.

Source: Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics

Regina Livestock Sales and Estimated Values

Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs	Estimated Value
1972	62,296	18,434	178	14,684	$21,328,117
1973	56,253	23,197	185	11,929	26,074,736
1974	55,873	21,320	389	8,109	18,930,148
1975	73,735	22,630	99	3,457	21,871,999
1976	80,107	26,217	108	1,284	23,214,851
1977	68,301	28,958	27	709	22,627,243
1978	63,362	30,369	30	449	37,851,043
1979	53,896	23,026	--	482	46,406,992
1980	55,901	23,535	2	434	41,169,830
1981	47,513	15,906	--	252	32,670,361
1982	46,831	16,974	--	121	31,431,858

Value of Livestock Sold: Regina Area (thousand dollars)

	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Within 25 miles	2,371	2,117	2,680	2,390	2,195
Within 50 miles	43,350	38,706	48,995	43,530	39,990
Within 100 miles	176,204	157,325	199,145	177,050	162,675
Within 150 miles	316,636	292,711	370,520	329,040	302,270

Value of Crops Produced: Regina Area

Within 25 miles	22,248	20,910	15,375	12,035	9,620
Within 50 miles	387,683	365,738	268,925	210,855	167,925
Within 100 miles	1,284,797	1,212,073	891,230	710,735	566,420
Within 150 miles	2,200,573	2,076,013	1,526,480	1,241,245	990,270

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UPDATE DATA FOR C.D.#2

Crop District #2 - 1982 Harvested

Crop	Acres	Yield-(kg/acre)	Production-(tonnes)	% of Sask.
Wheat	2,130,000	837	1,782,000	10
Oats	59,000	847	50,000	5
Barley	158,000	1,038	164,000	5
Flax	68,000	497	33,800	14

JULY 1, 1982

Livestock	Number on Farms	% of Sask.
Cattle	82,800	6
Calves	44,300	6
Pigs	18,700	4

Source: Saskatchewan Agriculture, Statistics and Public Information Branch - April, 1983.

MANUFACTURING:

Selected Statistics of Manufacturing Industries
Manufacturing Activity - Regina

(Census Metropolitan Area)

Year	Value of Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture $'000	% Change	Value Added $'000	% Change	Production Employees	% Change	Wages $'000	% Change
1971	198,239	31.5	74,347	39.3	3,131	41.7	23,047	58.5
1972	217,452	9.7	86,746	16.7	3,335	6.5	27,066	17.4
1973	273,379	25.7	119,963	38.3	3,937	18.1	34,773	28.5
1974	369,271	35.0	122,973	2.5	4,293	9.0	39,693	14.1
1975	427,721	15.8	158,147	28.6	4,214	(1.8)	49,308	24.2
1976	380,530	(11.0)	148,574	(6.1)	4,516	7.2	55,749	13.1
1977	445,129	17.5	171,195	15.2	4,560	1.0	64,977	16.6
1978	507,786	14.1	178,762	4.4	4,458	(2.2)	67,796	4.3
1979	597,504	15.9	204,146	14.2	4,054	(9.1)	66,662	(1.7)
1980	715,337	19.7	225,377	25.1	4,553	12.3	83,179	24.8
1981*	763,397	17.0	256,048	15.6	4,271	(1.7)	77,305	(8.4)
1982*	885,637	16.1	306,487	19.7	3,977	(6.5)	73,663	(4.7)

Regina (CMA) Manufacturing Activity of Manufacturing Industries
As Compared to Saskatchewan

	Value of Shipments of Own Manufacturer			Value Added		
Year	Sask.	Regina	%	Sask.	Regina	%
1971	578,039	198,239	34.3	209,965	74,347	35.4
1972	646,510	217,452	33.6	244,772	86,746	35.4
1973	809,648	273,379	33.8	319,973	119,963	37.5
1974	1,045,160	369,271	35.3	373,245	122,973	32.9
1975	1,176,473	427,721	36.4	437,152	158,147	36.2
1976	1,213,350	380,530	31.4	446,399	148,574	33.3
1977	1,299,498	445,129	34.4	469,980	171,195	36.4
1978	1,513,768	507,786	33.5	548,557	178,762	32.6
1979	1,863,273	597,504	32.1	670,482	204,143	30.4
1980	2,106,741	715,337	34.0	788,388	255,377	32.4
1981*	2,428,600	763,397	31.4	755,304	256,048	33.9
1982*	2,547,278	787,237	30.9	751,639	256,859	34.2

* City of Regina estimate ( ) denotes decrease

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #31,209, and
City of Regina, Development & Public Relations Department.

Selected Statistics of Manufacturing Industries Total Activity

(Census Metropolitan Area)

REGINA

Year	Value of Shipments and Other Revenue ($'000)	%	Value Added ($'000)	%	Total Employees	%	Total Salaries & Wages ($'000)	%
1971	215,697	29.9	76,285	33.3	.,545	30.0	34,147	42.0
1972	242,147	12.3	92,441	21.2	4,835	6.4	40,032	17.2
1973	302,442	24.8	123,286	33.3	5,428	12.3	48,833	22.0
1974	400,747	32.5	132,036	12.1	5,918	9.0	56,464	15.6
1975	465,848	16.2	165,771	25.5	5,764	(2.6)	68,734	21.7
1976	423,098	(9.2)	160,161	(3.4)	5,977	3.7	77,541	12.8
1977	484,620	14.5	179,067	11.8	6,082	1.8	90,364	16.5
1978	550,113	13.5	186,580	4.2	6,047	(0.6)	96,768	7.1
1979	645,527	17.3	215,347	15.4	5,801	(4.0)	100,657	4.0
1980	773,008	19.7	266,732	23.9	6,186	6.6	118,764	18.0
1981*	824,750	6.7	273,908	2.7	6,092	(1.5)	126,147	6.2
1982*	886,437	7.5	279,551	2.1	6,121	.5	131,632	4.3

Regina (CMA) Total Activity of Manufacturing Industries As Compared to Saskatchewan

	Value of Shipments & Other Revenue			Value Added		
Year	Sask. ($'000)	Regina ($'000)	%	Sask. ($'000)	Regina ($'000)	%
1971	636,667	215,697	33.9	217,941	76,285	35.0
1972	711,578	242,147	34.0	257,447	92,441	35.9
1973	882,097	302,442	34.3	330,995	123,286	37.2
1974	1,135,538	400,747	35.3	391,123	132,036	33.8
1975	1,235,671	465,848	37.7	455,185	165,771	36.4
1976	1,315,323	423,098	32.2	469,303	160,161	34.1
1977	1,402,816	484,620	34.5	489,184	179,067	36.6
1978	1,631,884	550,113	34.1	568,077	186,580	32.8
1979	2,014,442	645,527	34.1	692,760	215,347	31.1
1980	2,283,013	773,008	33.9	814,097	266,732	32.8
1981*	2,626,592	824,750	31.4	840,209	273,908	32.6
1982*	2,794,683	889,800	31.8	897,901	290,114	32.3

* City of Regina estimate

Regina's Total Activity of Manufacturing Employees Salaries and Wages as Compared to Saskatchewan

	Employees			Wages and Salaries		
Year	Sask.	Regina	%	Sask. ($'000)	Regina ($'000)	%
1970	14,703	3,496	23.8	97,985	24,039	24.5
1971	14,578	4,545	31.2	103,147	34,147	33.1
1972	15,570	4,835	31.1	117,754	40,032	34.0
1973	16,753	5,428	32.4	136,307	48,833	35.8
1974	17,917	5,918	33.0	164,165	56,464	34.4
1975	19,213	5,764	30.0	208,281	68,734	33.0
1976	18,694	5,977	32.0	231,643	77,541	33.5
1977	18,648	6,082	32.6	258,428	90,364	35.0
1978	19,215	6,047	31.5	282,812	96,769	34.2
1979	20,051	5,801	28.9	323,212	100,657	31.1
1980	21,195	6,186	29.2	371,465	118,764	32.0
1981*	21,757	6,092	28.0	420,490	126,147	30.0
1982*	22,247	6,217	27.9	428,117	143,238	33.5

* City of Regina estimate

Estimated Value of Shipments of Goods by Industry Group Manufactured in Saskatchewan

Industry	1982 ($'000)	1981 ($'000)	% Change
Food and Beverage	876,197	843,994	(3.7)
Clothing	20,090	22,352	11.3
Wood	85,052	110,642	30.1
Printing, Publishing & Allied Ind.	121,571	110,809	(8.9)
Metal Fabricating	91,617	103,825	13.3
Machinery	147,769	200,742	35.8
Transportation Equipment	32,405	42,671	31.7
Electrical Products	63,996	57,416	(10.9)
Non-Metallic Products	112,229	131,495	17.2
Chemical and Chemical Products	44,554	46,850	5.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing(1)	11,325	12,054	6.4
N. E. S.	708,203	794,947	12.2
TOTAL:(2)	2,315,008	2,477,797	7.0

1. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries include scientific and professional equipment industries, jewellery and silverware industries, sporting goods and toy industries, sign and display industries.

2. Total includes the value of shipments for those industries for which individual data must be suppressed to comply with the Statistics Act.

( ) denotes decrease

Source: Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics

SALES OF SELECTED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN SASKATCHEWAN

	1982 '000m^3	1981 '000m^3	% Change
Motor Gasoline	1,905	2,000	(4.8)
Aviation Turbo Fuel	91	100	(8.6)
Kerosene, Stove Oil, Tracto	141	120	17.7
Diesel Fuel Oil	1,038	1,051	(1.1)
Light Fuel Oil	164	164	--
Heavy Fuel Oil	17	16	6.8
Asphalt	172	159	8.0
Total Net Sales (all products):	3,782	3,830	(1.2)

OIL REFINERY PRODUCTION, SELECTED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

	1982 '000m^3	1981 '000m^3	% Change
Motor Gasoline	1,046	1,203	(13.0)
Propane & Propane Mixes	41	47	(12.1)
Butane & Butane Mixes	38	56	(31.5)
Kerosene, Stove Oil, Tracto	154	177	(13.2)
Diesel Fuel	373	477	(21.7)
Still Gas	86	103	(16.3)
Coke	42	48	(12.0)
Total Refinery Production:	2,148	2,486	(13.6)

Source: Statistics Canada

SASKATCHEWAN MINERAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF SALES

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981*	1982*
FUEL MINERALS:								
Crude Oil	(Thousand m^3)	8,888.7	9,741.7	9,624.6	9,371.8	9,330.8	7,392.8	8,100.0
	($ Millions)	443.7	579.1	689.3	726.7	862.4	821.0	1,182.0
Natural Gas	(Million m^3)	1,902.5	1,648.9	1,553.6	1,559.1	1,590.6	1,498.4	1,585.0
	($ Millions)	10.7	13.0	16.9	17.2	19.6	19.7	22.5
LPG's	($ Millions)	6.9	8.3	8.8	12.0	10.7	8.2	N/A
Coal	(Million Tonnes)	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.8	7.5
	($ Millions)	15.2	20.3	17.7	20.4	29.7	42.1	62.3
Fuel Minerals Value	($ Millions)(1)	476.5	620.7	732.7	776.4	922.5	891.0	1,266.8
METALLIC MINERALS:								
Copper	(Thousand Tonnes)	22.9	6.9	6.2	6.0	4.9	4.5	6.0
	($ Millions)	14.6	9.8	9.8	14.0	12.3	10.0	11.2
Zinc	(Thousand Tonnes)	7.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.3	7.1	4.8
	($ Millions)	6.4	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.1	8.2	5.0
Gold	(Kgs)	553.8	457.7	412.2	366.0	310.1	324.0	234.0
	($ Millions)	2.1	2.4	2.8	4.0	7.1	5.6	3.4
Silver	(Tonnes)	10.4	8.2	7.0	7.2	4.9	5.5	4.0
	($ Millions)	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.9	3.9	2.2	1.3
Uranium	(Thousand Tonnes)	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.4	2.8
	($ Millions)	44.8	75.0	261.5	258.0	232.2	258.3	226.97
Metallic Minerals Sales	($ Millions)(1)	70.0	92.5	279.9	283.8	259.8	284.3	247.9
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS:								
Potash	(Million Tonnes)	5.0	6.1	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.2	5.2
	($ Millions)	358.4	398.8	495.7	733.3	1,010.0	997.5	640.0
Salt	(Thousand Tonnes)	296.0	247.5	298.7	255.1	321.4	324.9	340.6
	($ Millions)	3.6	4.0	4.8	8.0	11.9	12.5	14.2
Sodium Sulphate	(Thousand Tonnes)	416.9	371.0	334.9	400.2	440.5	500.0	509.5
	($ Millions)	21.0	18.8	17.4	23.1	27.3	36.4	43.6
Industrial Mineral Sales	($ Millions)(1)	383.1	420.8	518.0	782.6	1,072.3	1,067.8	697.8
TOTAL MINERAL SALES	($ Millions)(1)	929.4	1,134.1	1,530.5	1,842.7	2,254.5	2,243.1	2,212.5

(1) - Subtotals and total values may differ because of rounding and non-identified minerals.

* - Preliminary figures.

Source: Saskatchewan Energy and Mines

Regina

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Number of Vehicles Sold:	1982	1981	% Change
Passenger Cars	24,899	28,807	(13.6)
Commercial Vehicles	16,575	20,095	(17.5)
TOTAL:	41,474	48,092	(15.2)

Retail Value of Vehicles Sold:	$'000	$'000	% Change
Passenger Cars	259,446	282,580	(8.2)
Commercial Vehicles	222,038	251,260	(11.6)
TOTAL:	481,484	533,840	(9.8)

Source: Statistics Canada

ANTI-POLLUTION REGULATIONS (as of 1977)

Federal Regulations

There are many different anti-pollution regulations established by the federal government. These regulations take the form of an Act passed by legislation. The following is a list of those regulations or acts:

- The Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act - Shipping Safety Control Zones Order;
- Atomic Energy Control Regulations;
- Canada Dangerous Substances Regulations;
- Canada Noise Control Regulations;
- Canada Shipping Act
    - Air Pollution Regulations;
    - Oil Pollution Regulations;
- The Canada Water Act (Bill C-144)
    - The Phosphorus Concentration Regulations;
    - The Canada Drinking Water Standards and Objectives;
- The Clean Air Act;
- Fertilizers Act;
- Fisheries Act
    - Chlor-Alkali Mercury Regulations;
    - Pulp and Paper Effluent Regulations;
- Laboratory Wastes;
- Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations;
- Navigable Water Protection Act;
- Northern Inland Waters Act;
- Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act (Yukon and North West Territories);
- Canada Sanitation Regulations;
- Maritime Pollution Claims Fund Regulations (Canada Shipping Act);
- Pesticide Residue Compensation Regulations;
- The Railway Act (Air Pollution and Smoke Control Regulations);
- The Aeronautics Act (Aircraft noise); and
- The Motor Vehicle Act (exhaust emissions from motor vehicles).

Provincial Regulations

To complement the federal regulations to control pollution, each province has its own set of acts and regulations under those acts, which apply to the whole province. Saskatchewan Environment is responsible for administering the following acts:

- The Air Pollution Control Act;
- The Department of the Environment Act;
- The Ground Water Conservation Act;
- The Water Resources Management Act;
- The Water Rights Act;
- The Water Power Act;
- The Litter Control Act;
- The Environmental Assessment Act;
- The Drainage Control Act; and
- The Ecological Reserves Act.

In addition, regulations such as the new Spill Control Regulations under the Department of the Environment Act, have been enacted to give the department the authority to monitor, regulate and prevent pollution.

Other provincial acts and regulations also involve Saskatchewan Environment in approving measures required to protect the environment, and providing technical advice and monitoring where necessary. The legislation and department which have primary administrative responsibility include:

a) The Pollution (by Livestock) Control Act - Saskatchewan Agriculture
b) Regulations Affecting Municipal Solid Waste Disposal and Sanitary Landfill - Saskatchewan Health.

For further information about provincial environmental legislation contact:

Saskatchewan Environment,
5th Floor, Humford House,
1855 Victoria Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 3V5
Telephone: (306) 565-6513

Source: Saskatchewan Environment - April, 1983.

Copies of provincial legislation can be obtained at cost from:

Queen's Printer,
3085 Albert Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4S 0B1
Telephone: (306) 565-6894

Population Demographics

Population Projections

Survival, migration and fertility rates determine population change. Survival rates have remained virtually constant in Regina for the past twenty years. Migration rates have exhibited some variability and have declined slightly since the early sixties because in-migration from rural areas to Regina is waning. Fertility rates have been drastically reduced since 1960, and their reduction (and consequent negative effect upon population growth) was not anticipated.

Several predictions of the future population of Regina have been made on the basis of current survival rates, both low and high rates of migration, and on the basis of anticipated present (1979) and slightly increased fertility rates for the period 1971-1976. The forecast range of population in Regina for 2001 is 181,000 for a low and 210,600 for a high. The validity of this range depends on future fertility and migration rates.

A sensitivity analysis of the effect of fertility and migration rates on population change has been prepared. If both total fertility declines to 1.82 children per female after 1979 and migration returns to the pattern of out-migration as observed between 1966 and 1971, the population of Regina in 2001 could be 181,000 as a lower limit. Alternatively, if both total fertility increases after 1976 to its 1971-1976 rate which was 2.17 children per female and migration maintains its 1971-1976 rate of in-migration, the 2001 population of Regina could be 210,600 as an upper limit. Historically, fertility and migration rates have varied considerably. Since these rates have been shown to greatly affect population change, the utility of this forecast is as a five-year projection with twenty-five year extrapolation subject to major revision. The range of assumptions provided about fertility and migration, and the range of population forecasts generated by these assumptions are estimates of the probable range within a larger possible range in which change can occur.

In order to undertake planning for the future with any degree of accuracy as to expected growth patterns and the extent of this future growth, it is necessary to conduct population projections which must be both flexible enough to reflect possible changing conditions, yet, be as detailed and as explicit as necessary, in order to provide valuable and worthwhile input into the design of future facilities. These population projections must serve as an important guideline in determining the need for schools, playgrounds and other recreational facilities, churches and more importantly, an insight into the future housing demand and what type of housing will be required.

There are several acceptable methods of population projection and analysis. The three most commonly used are extrapolation on past rates of growth, net migration plus natural increase and the Cohort Survival Method. To do an extrapolation on past rates of growth, the average rate of population growth over a certain number of years must be determined and this rate is then applied to each succeeding year, yielding the resulting populations. The second method, net migration plus natural increase, entails establishing a base year (usually the last year in which a census was taken) and to the total base year population, applying the rate of natural increase (births minus deaths) and the migration rate to arrive at the end of projection period population.

The same procedure is then applied to each subsequent population to give the population forecast for as many projection periods as is desirable. However, the favoured method and the one which best fits the expectations and requirements of a population projection is the Cohort Survival Method. The reason for preference being given to this method is rather than applying a uniform rate of growth or a total natural increase, the total population is stratified into age-sex specific cohorts with each cohort considered individually. This allows for considerations such as changing age distribution of Regina residents or the number of children of primary school age. While this method is more complicated and much more time consuming than the others, the resultant projections are more rich in implications.

Four projections are generated for the future size and composition of the population of the City of Regina based on two assumptions about fertility and migration rates. These projections provide useful ranges for comparative purposes.

Methodology - Cohort Survival Algorithm

This algorithm is conceptually simple in origin. It takes the age-sex stratified base year population, augments it by births to women in the prime child-bearing years, subtracts the deaths of individuals in each age-sex cohort, arriving at the age-sex distribution at successive time periods.

This is the basic procedure to which many refinements are possible. The main steps in the Regina forecast are as follows:

1. The 1976 Census of Canada population by age and sex for the City of Regina is employed as the base year age-sex distribution. The age groups 70 - 75 to 95+ are aggregated into one age group, 70+.
2. Each female cohort of prime child-bearing age (15 - 49) is multiplied by the corresponding age-specific fertility rate, the resultant births are aggregated to total births then split into female and male categories by the application of a sex ratio at birth.
3. Age-sex specific survival rates are applied to their corresponding cohort to determine the number of individuals who will live until 1976. Also, a sex specific infant survival rate is applied to calculated births by sex to determine the number of babies who will survive until 1976.
4. After the above procedure has projected population growth due to natural increase, net migration rates are used to determine the migration augmented or reduced population by age and sex. This is the projected 1976 age-sex distribution.
5. The preceding algorithm is repeated using the Step 4 projected population distribution until the final projection year is reached, 2001 in this case.

Basic Assumptions

Population growth is a highly unpredictable phenomenon, subject to a great variety of influences which may upset the most well established patterns and trends. Political, social and economic changes may modify to a great extent the observable trends and produce entirely unanticipated rates of growth. The underlying general assumption made in this report is that no major political, social or economic catastrophe will occur during the forecast period. However, certain basic assumptions are made pertaining to the components of population change; namely, mortality, fertility and migration.

For a detailed explanation concerning assumptions and supporting tables and graphs, please refer to the entire study itself which is available in the Planning Department, City Hall, 9th Floor, or by writing to the Development and Public Relations Department.

Boundaries

The relevant area in this report is the City of Regina. All statistics and computations refer to the City and should not be confused with the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Regina, which includes Sherwood Municipality.

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department - April, 1983.

PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

Age Group	1971		1976		1981		1986		1991		1996		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	6490	6310	6400	6100	6980	6635								
5 - 9	7445	7160	6255	6035	6435	6130								
10 - 14	7060	6780	7250	6845	6495	6085								
15 - 19	6680	6935	7680	7940	7795	8130								
20 - 24	6675	7365	8275	8635	8940	9500								
25 - 34	9160	9345	11610	11615	14610	14880								
35 - 44	7960	7855	7945	8030	8780	8940				NOT				
45 - 54	6745	7490	7325	7735	7680	7745				AVAILABLE				
55 - 64	4970	5835	5645	6685	6235	7215								
65 - 69	1685	1970	1995	2480	2245	2930								
+70	3380	4340	3595	5115	3895	6025								
TOTAL MALE:	68,250		73,975		80,090									
TOTAL FEMALE:		71,205		77,215		84,215								
GRAND TOTAL:	139,455		151,190		164,305		176,384*		190,200*		207,365*		219,024*	

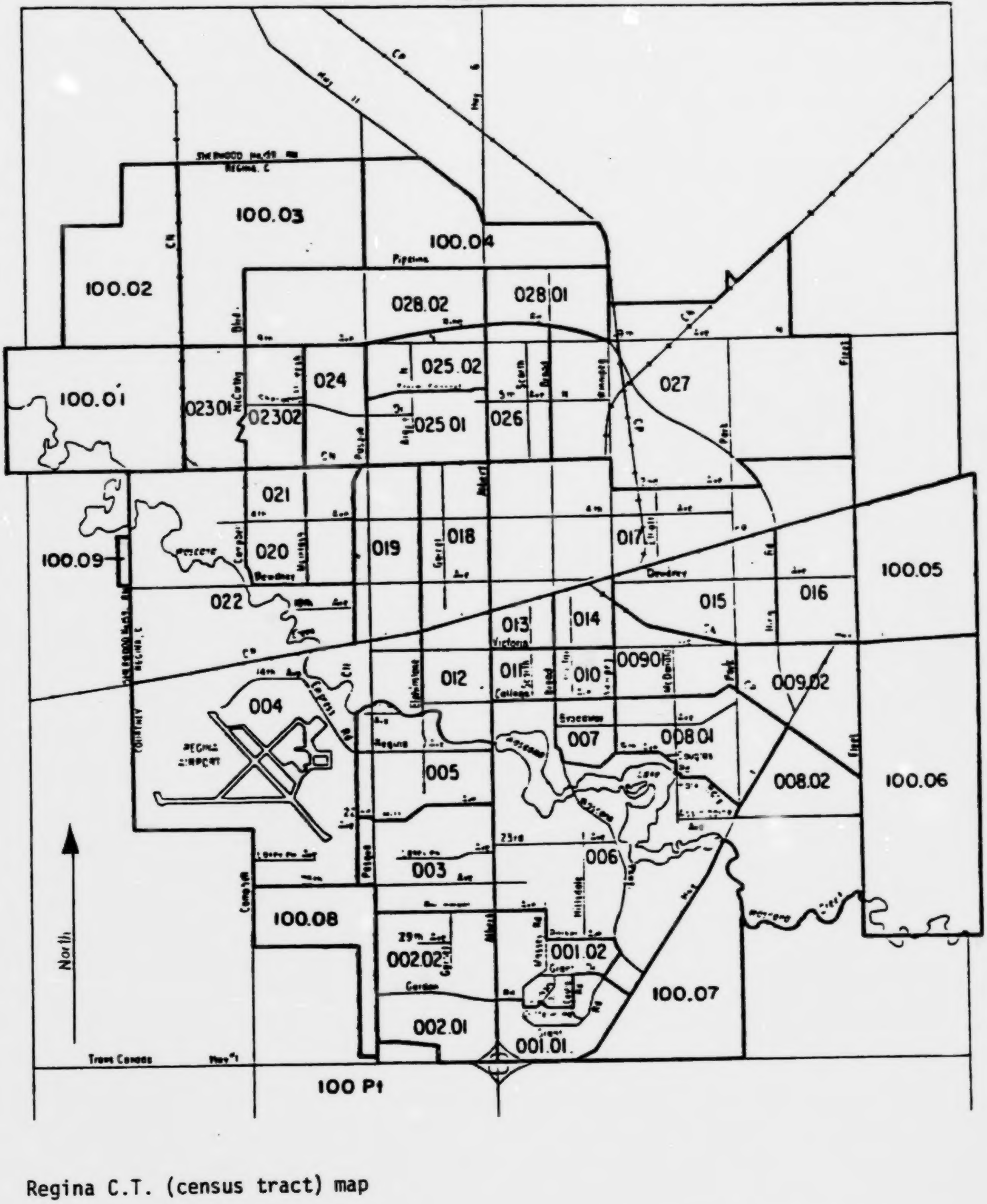
* Total General Population Projection

REGINA POPULATION (1976 - 2001)

Census Tracts	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
1.01	4,581	4,131	3,744	3,396	3,048	2,782
1.02	5,097	4,455	3,952	3,720	3,720	3,720
2.01	2,002	3,733	4,940	3,997	4,006	3,905
2.02	7,131	6,832	6,149	6,149	6,149	6,149
3.00	6,309	5,593	4,888	4,888	4,888	4,888
4.00	2,408	2,073	2,047	2,086	2,124	2,159
5.00	5,472	4,920	4,409	4,409	4,409	4,409
6.00	6,323	6,180	5,729	5,729	5,729	5,729
7.00	1,880	1,789	1,699	1,699	1,963	1,939
8.01	7,565	6,548	5,969	5,969	5,969	5,969
8.02	371	2,686	2,435	2,285	2,058	1,832
9.01	5,217	4,435	4,379	4,379	4,379	4,379
9.02	2,269	2,584	4,342	4,123	3,943	3,763
10.00	3,035	2,802	2,734	2,734	2,800	2,794
11.00	4,083	3,300	3,212	4,057	4,837	5,482
12.00	6,420	5,342	6,601	7,290	7,868	8,395
13.00	612	192	1,212	1,137	1,972	1,887
14.00	2,449	1,992	1,877	1,677	1,877	1,877
15.00	3,095	2,582	2,320	2,073	2,072	2,069
16.00	5,807	6,703	6,315	5,701	5,086	5,065
17.00	2,545	2,162	1,925	1,733	1,767	1,762
18.00	7,160	6,022	6,305	6,233	6,161	6,089
19.00	5,388	4,713	4,445	4,445	4,445	4,445
20.00	3,915	3,477	3,230	3,230	3,230	3,230
21.00	3,044	2,751	2,424	2,424	2,424	2,424
22.00	8,066	8,265	6,591	5,880	6,566	6,504
23.01	1,770	4,074	3,680	3,324	2,968	2,849
23.02	5,353	4,682	4,143	4,626	4,544	4,462
24.00	4,158	3,697	3,339	3,940	4,012	3,776
25.01	4,912	4,382	3,889	3,689	3,689	3,689
25.02	4,347	3,836	3,319	3,161	3,161	3,161
26.00	3,906	4,248	4,085	4,085	4,085	4,085
27.00	4,534	4,072	3,651	3,260	3,130	3,130
28.01	3,448	3,605	3,290	2,994	2,697	2,400
28.02	3,626	8,752	9,121	8,256	7,880	7,363
100.01	5	2,542	5,335	6,468	5,815	5,373
100.02		2,475	5,953	6,143	12,699	13,956
100.03		2,720	5,935	13,248	11,954	10,909
100.04	200	2,629	2,371	3,270	8,056	7,492
100.05	850	4,124	6,922	7,773	6,972	6,442
100.06	0	27	2,712	9,478	16,635	28,437
100.07	0	12	0	0	0	0
100.08	240	730	629	629	629	629
100.09	0	115	103	93	89	89
TOTAL:	149,593	162,984	172,250	186,040	202,505	211,890
M. of Sherwood	1,598	1,329				
Regina Census Metropolitan	151,191	164,313				

Regina

REGINA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Pipeline
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Victoria
Dewdney
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00901
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REGINA AIRPORT
007
008 01
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100.06
006
003
23rd
100.08
29th Ave
002.02
001.02
100.07
Gordon
002.01
001.01
Trans Canada
Hwy #1
100 Pt
North
CN
CP
Hwy 11
Hwy 6
Albert
Broad
Park
Elphinstone
Pasqua
Campbell
Wascana

Regina C.T. (census tract) map

~~C.T. 100.00 has been subdivided~~

Regina

REGINA POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Natural Increase	Natural Increase Rate
1971	142,239	2,745	19.3	788	5.5	1,957	13.8
1972	145,082	2,660	18.3	873	6.0	1,787	12.3
1973	144,942	2,739	18.9	942	6.5	1,797	12.4
1974	147,004	2,555	17.4	943	6.4	1,612	11.0
1975	150,610	2,683	17.8	927	6.2	1,756	11.7
1976	154,107	2,796	18.2	979	6.4	1,816	11.8
1977	157,054	2,775	17.7	897	5.7	1,878	12.0
1978	159,260	2,774	17.4	981	6.2	1,793	11.3
1979	159,474	2,947	18.5	934	5.9	2,013	12.6
1980	161,142	2,975	18.5	916	5.7	2,059	12.8
1981	163,217	2,877	17.6	885	5.4	1,992	12.2
1982	165,952	3,033	18.3	1,013	6.1	2,020	12.2

POPULATION OF SASKATCHEWAN (1971 - 1983)

Year	Population
1971	926.2
1972	914.0
1973	904.5
1974	899.7
1975	907.4
1976	921.3
1977	937.0
1978	948.4
1979	959.8
1980	970.1
1981	979.7
1982	986.0
1983 (Jan 1)	991.0

Source: City of Regina, Health Department
Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics

POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

(based on 20% sample data)

British	39.5%
German	18.1%
Ukrainian	6.0%
French	3.6%
Native Indian	3.5%
Scandinavian	2.7%
Dutch	1.3%
Chinese	1.1%
Italian	0.7%
Others	10.7%

Mother Tongue	Number	%
English	137,165	84.4
German	9,185	5.6
French	2,470	1.5
Chinese	1,440	0.9
Hungarian	1,160	0.7
Polish	840	0.5
Italian	600	0.4
Greek	555	0.3
Native Indian	435	0.3
Others	1,365	0.8
Not Stated	7,395	4.5
TOTAL:	162,610	100.0

Saskatchewan Immigration

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1st Quarter	382	350	818	574	499
2nd Quarter	426	561	944	574	565
3rd Quarter	424	577	1,001	629	638
4th Quarter	332	1,275	833	n/a	n/a
TOTAL:	1,564	2,763	3,596	n/a	n/a

Source: 1981 Census

TRADING AREA POPULATION

	URBAN**	RURAL	TOTAL
Within 25 miles of Regina*	153,672	6,300	170,000
Within 50 miles of Regina	191,300	24,200	215,500
Within 100 miles of Regina	244,800	73,000	317,800
Within 150 miles of Regina	345,900	161,000	506,900

* includes Regina

** includes Villages, Towns, Cities

Construction Statistics

APARTMENT VACANCY SURVEY - METROPOLITAN REGINA - April, 1983.

The overall apartment vacancy rate in Metropolitan Regina was 2.5% in October, 1982. This figure has increased from the overall rate of 0.2% in October, 1982. The vacancy rate in privately initiated rental apartments was 2.6% while in publicly initiated rental apartments, the rate was 1.6%.

In the downtown zone (Zone I) the vacancy rate increased to 1.8%. In the remainder of the Metropolitan area the rate increased from 0.1% in October, 1982 to 3.0% in April, 1983.

By unit type, the highest vacancy rate was for two bedroom units at 3.5%. This was a substantial increase from the rate of 0.2% in October, 1982. The lowest vacancy rate was for three bedroom units at 0.5% up from 0.0% in the previous survey.

In the downtown zone the lowest vacancy rate by structure size was 0.0% for buildings containing between 6 and 9 units while the highest rate was 6.7% for buildings containing between 100 and 199 units. In the remainder of the Metropolitan area, the lowest vacancy rates were 2.1% for buildings containing between 6 and 9 units, and between 20 and 29 units. The highest rate was 3.7% for buildings containing between 50 and 99 units.

The survey was a 99.7% sample of a privately initiated universe of 11,956 units and a 100% sample of 1,164 publicly initiated units financed under the National Housing Act.

The survey covers all self-contained rental apartment units in buildings of six units or more. Rented single detached dwellings, duplexes, row houses, mobile homes, and individual suites in condominium structures are not included in the survey. Also excluded from the survey, were units in buildings that had been on the market for six months or less, as these are covered in a regular monthly survey of newly completed and unoccupied dwellings.

Details of the survey are presented in the attached tables.

Tables I, I(A), and I(B) provide information on publicly and privately

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Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation - April, 1983.

initiated structures for Metropolitan Regina.

Table II provides data on vacancy rates in privately initiated units by structure size from 1974 to date for the Regina Metropolitan area.

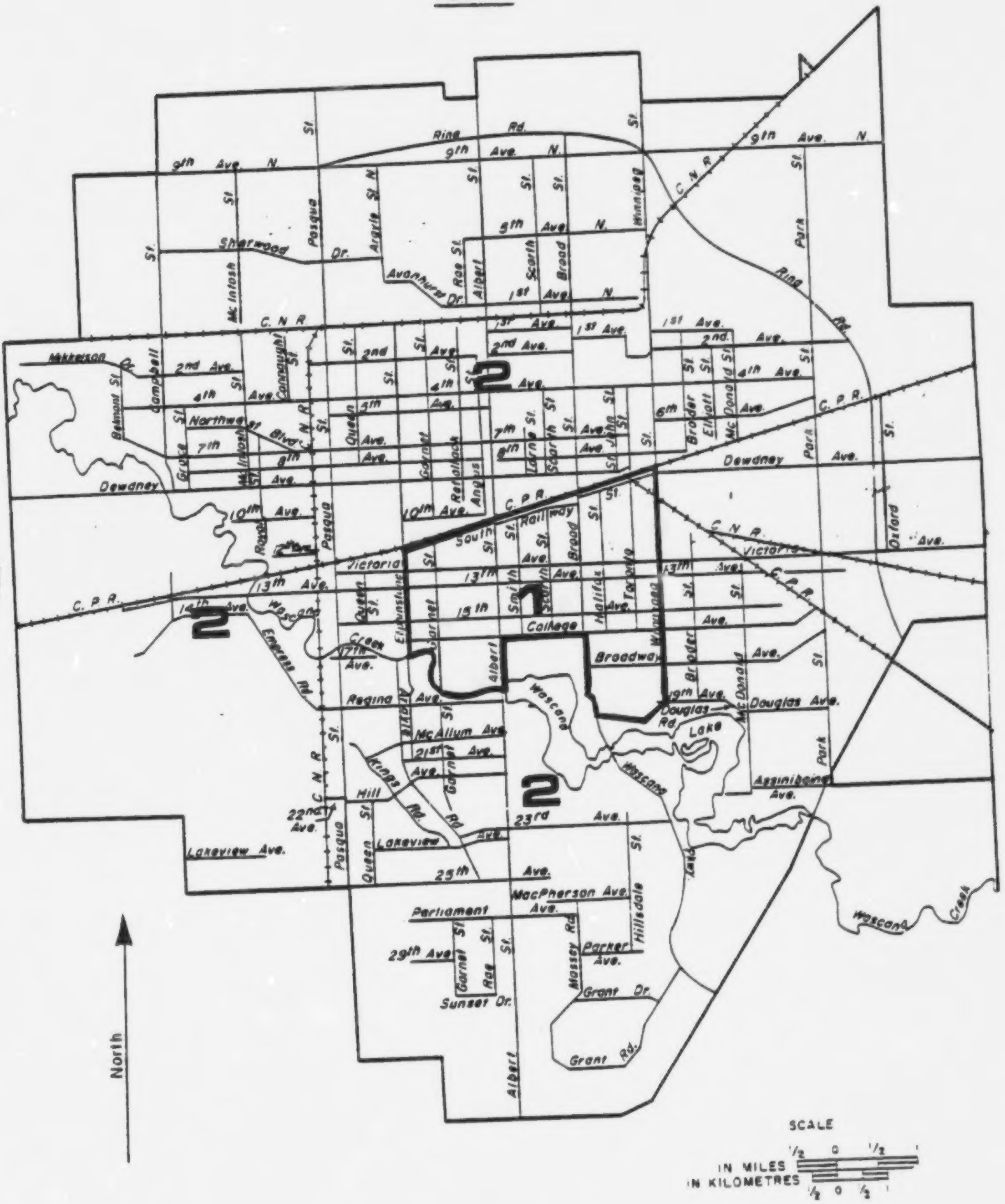
Table III shows a breakdown of the results by component areas covered in the most recent surveys. This table also shows the difference in vacancy rates that appeared between recently completed rental apartments and older rental structures.

Table IV and Table V provide further details on vacancies in the privately owned rental apartment sector for October, 1982 by structure size and by type of suite.

The next page is a map showing the areas of Regina covered by the survey.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation - April, 1983.

REGINA


Ring Rd.
9th Ave. N
9th Ave. N.
C. N. R.
Winnipeg St.
Sherwood Dr.
Pasqua St.
Argyle St. N.
Avonhurst Dr.
Rae St.
Albert St.
Scarth St.
Broad St.
1st Ave. N.
McIntosh St.
Park St.
1st Ave.
2nd Ave.
4th Ave.
5th Ave.
6th Ave.
7th Ave.
8th Ave.
10th Ave.
12th Ave.
13th Ave.
14th Ave.
15th Ave.
17th Ave.
19th Ave.
Mikkelson Dr.
Campbell St.
Belmont St.
Grace St.
Connaught St.
Northwest Blvd.
Dewdney Ave.
Queen St.
Garnet St.
Retallack St.
Angus St.
Lorne St.
St. John St.
Broder St.
Elliott St.
McDonald St.
C. P. R.
Oxford St.
South Railway St.
Victoria Ave.
Smith St.
Halifax St.
Toronto St.
Wascana St.
Elphinstone St.
Rose St.
Wascana Creek
Empress Rd.
College Ave.
Broadway Ave.
Regina Ave.
Douglas Rd.
Douglas Ave.
Lake
McAllum Ave.
21st Ave.
Kings Rd.
Hill Ave.
22nd Ave.
23rd Ave.
Assiniboine Ave.
Lakeview Ave.
25th Ave.
MacPherson Ave.
Parliament Ave.
Hillsdale St.
29th Ave.
Parker Ave.
Massey Rd.
Grant Dr.
Sunset Dr.
Grant Rd.
Wascana Lake
1
2
2
2
2
North
SCALE
IN MILES
IN KILOMETRES
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TABLES I, I(A), I(B)

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY INITIATED IN REGINA

1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.
2.4	1.9	3.5	1.8	2.0	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	2.5	**

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PRIVATELY INITIATED IN REGINA

1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.
2.5	2.0	3.6	1.9	2.0	0.7	1.9	0.5	1.0	0.3	2.6	**

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PUBLICLY INITIATED IN REGINA

1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.
1.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	**

** not available

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation - April, 1983.

TABLE II

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PRIVATELY INITIATED BY SIZE OF STRUCTURE

REGINA METROPOLITAN AREA

1982-1983 (Per Cent)

	Number of Units																	
	6 - 9		10-19		20-29		30-49		50-99		100-199		200+		Total		20+	
	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.
Regina City:																		
Downtown Area Zone I:	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.9	-	-	1.8	0.6	2.2	0.7
Remainder of Metropolitan Area Zone II:	2.1	0.5	3.6	0.2	2.1	0.1	2.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	-	-	3.0	0.1	2.5	0.0
TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA:	1.6	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.8	0.0	4.9	0.5	-	-	2.6	0.3	2.4	0.3

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation - April, 1983.

TABLE III VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PRIVATELY INITIATED

REGINA METROPOLITAN AREA

1981 - 1983 (Per Cent)

Area	1981		1982		April, 1983		
	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Completed Prior to Oct. 1981	Completed During Oct. 1981 to Sept. 1982	Total
Regina City:							
Downtown Area, Zone I:	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.8	**	1.8
Remainder of Metropolitan Area, Zone II:	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	2.8	8.1	3.0
TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA:	1.9	0.5	1.0	0.3	2.5	7.2	2.6

** not available

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation - April, 1983.

TABLE IV

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PRIVATELY INITIATED BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

REGINA METROPOLITAN AREA

1982 - 1983 (Per Cent)

Area	Number of Bedrooms									
	Bachelor		One		Two		Three or more		Total	
	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.
Regina City:										
Downtown Area, Zone I:	0.8	1.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.8
Remainder of Metropolitan Area, Zone II:	0.7	1.1	0.1	2.5	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	3.0
TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA:	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.2	3.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.6

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation - April, 1983.

TABLE V

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PRIVATELY INITIATED

REGINA METROPOLITAN AREA

1978 - 1983 (Per Cent)

Period	Structure Size - In Dwelling Units								
	6-9	10-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100-199	200+	Total	20+
1978-Apr.	0.7	4.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.4	-	2.5	1.3
-Oct.	1.1	3.0	0.7	1.9	2.3	1.8	-	2.0	1.5
1979-Apr.	2.8	5.8	1.7	1.9	4.5	0.6	-	3.6	2.3
-Oct.	1.1	3.1	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.4	-	1.9	1.2
1980-Apr.	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.8	5.6	0.2	-	2.0	2.1
-Oct.	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.8	0.6	-	0.7	0.9
1981-Apr.	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.4	0.8	-	1.9	1.8
-Oct.	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	-	0.5	0.6
1982-Apr.	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.3	-	1.0	1.4
-Oct.	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	-	0.3	0.3
1983-Apr.	1.6	3.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	4.9	-	2.6	2.4
-Oct.**									

** not available

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation - April, 1983.

FINAL URBAN HOUSING STARTS

REGINA

January - December

	Single	Semi	Row	Apt.	Total
1978	1073	128	-	716	1917
1979	1322	82	29	1104	2537
1980	625	4	48	579	1256
1981	965	2	88	376	1431
1982	617	60	161	1114	1952

	Starts		Completions		Under Construction
	Dec.	Jan-Dec	Dec.	Jan-Dec	Dec.31
1978	62	1917	211	3121	1108
1979	53	2537	163	2247	1199
1980	175	1256	132	1419	1007
1981	51	1431	49	1772	666
1982	81	1952	30	1141	1341

PRELIMINARY HOUSING STARTS

Metropolitan Regina

	Jan 1978	Jan 1979	% △	Jan 1980	% △	Jan 1981	% △	Jan 1982	% △	Jan 1983	% △
Singles	43	181	311	18	-90	32	78	21	-34	45	114
All Others	190	56	-71	-	-100	-	-	493	-	24	-95
TOTAL:	233	237	1	18	-92	32	78	514	n/a	69	-87

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation - April, 1983

Regina

Comparison of Residential Completions from 1971 - 1982:

Year	Completed Buildings	Completed Units
1971	794	1,174
1972	865	914
1973	1,265	1,571
1974	1,184	1,203
1975	1,227	1,518
1976	1,417	1,761
1977	1,810	2,463
1978	1,857	3,583
1979	1,199	1,964
1980	1,210	1,409
1981	830	1,326
1982	702	1,210

Regina MLS Residential Sales:

Year	No. of Sales	Total Sale Value	Average Price	Percent Increase
1971	1,191	$ 19,793,000	$ 16,618	36%
1972	1,556	25,461,000	17,005	34%
1973	1,658	32,849,000	19,812	24%
1974	2,016	51,904,000	25,746	58%
1975	2,578	87,342,000	33,879	68%
1976	2,576	106,804,000	41,461	22.3%
1977	2,574	110,629,000	42,979	4%
1978	2,596	116,076,000	44,713	5%
1979	2,595	122,659,000	47,267	5.7%
1980	2,510	122,363,476	48,750	3.1%
1981	2,620	143,949,783	54,942	12.7%
1982	2,592	144,231,261	55,645	1.3%

Regina Total MLS Sales:

1971	1,202	$ 19,920,000	$ 16,572	29%
1972	1,575	27,121,000	17,219	36%
1973	1,690	34,317,000	20,305	27%
1974	2,045	54,206,000	26,506	58%
1975	2,606	89,365,000	34,292	65%
1976	2,597	108,958,000	41,955	22%
1977	2,605	114,503,000	43,955	5.1%
1978	2,630	119,018,000	45,253	4%
1979	2,669	127,533,000	47,783	7.2%
1980	2,553	126,250,376	49,451	(1%)
~~1981~~	~~2,752~~	~~150,313,248~~	~~54,620~~	~~10.5%~~
1982	2,688	147,961,611	55,045	.8%

Source: Regina Real Estate Association

Dwelling Starts, By Urban Area, and Type

	Single-Detached				Semi-Detached and Duplex			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
Calgary	4,780	5,104	5,612	6,948	2,271	1,572	1,380	882
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	697	706	406	278	90	111	68	52
Edmonton	6,202	5,278	3,674	4,491	1,092	716	636	500
Halifax	1,013	961	633	815	106	134	20	64
Hamilton	1,219	1,400	1,178	1,249	846	405	261	255
Kitchener	1,127	1,181	696	887	494	152	70	92
London	1,453	1,304	597	521	578	210	34	24
Montreal	7,772	7,549	5,923	6,294	1,780	2,134	1,727	1,563
Oshawa	955	632	350	797	651	86	184	338
Ottawa-Hull	1,445	1,841	922	1,683	1,302	785	253	411
Quebec	3,854	3,051	1,692	1,325	730	397	238	214
Regina	1,073	1,322	625	965	128	82	4	2
St. Catharines - Niagara	965	724	435	402	276	116	86	28
Saint John	484	368	231	210	6	8	2	2
St. John's	495	615	1,015	590	104	33	58	74
Saskatoon	1,685	1,763	1,005	892	246	244	62	238
Sudbury	336	439	268	171	48	68	36	6
Thunder Bay	584	424	143	173	167	76	16	8
Toronto	6,257	7,420	7,547	12,543	2,900	4,867	3,194	3,398
Vancouver	6,164	7,503	9,420	5,010	836	465	450	367
Victoria	1,191	1,344	1,514	1,096	160	46	84	78
Windsor	1,035	1,227	237	144	8	-	14	2
Winnipeg	2,485	1,514	1,000	1,793	1,395	222	26	32
Canada	110,029	109,117	87,721	89,071	19,932	16,296	11,149	11,768

For further information, please contact Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Regina Branch Office.

Source: Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation,
Canadian Housing Statistics, 1982 Edition

Dwelling Starts, by Urban Area, and Type

	Row				Apartment and Other			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
Calgary	3,033	2,150	1,609	1,909	5,298	3,557	2,503	5,433
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	55	9	18	--	698	638	188	252
Edmonton	2,790	1,800	2,324	2,541	6,981	4,504	3,333	4,467
Halifax	87	53	91	45	910	557	452	289
Hamilton	46	80	171	269	420	--	88	134
Kitchener	252	119	50	81	201	677	209	1,051
London	436	191	108	395	2,352	1,123	691	830
Montreal	235	226	305	293	8,513	6,279	4,478	6,493
Oshawa	354	190	20	24	223	211	215	172
Ottawa-hull	2,729	995	895	1,179	2,116	1,156	520	762
Quebec	70	59	100	78	2,350	1,679	1,515	2,129
Regina	--	29	48	88	716	1,104	579	376
St. Catharines - Niagara	66	--	64	81	1,076	325	86	194
Saint John	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46
St. John's	50	45	50	216	193	158	443	475
Saskatoon	--	168	38	--	1,319	2,084	775	946
Sudbury	--	--	--	--	128	152	24	123
Thunder Bay	40	54	--	--	342	123	154	253
Toronto	4,401	3,070	2,279	2,455	12,493	6,022	7,184	7,737
Vancouver	1,628	1,336	1,475	1,850	3,555	3,523	5,435	8,000
Victoria	49	34	262	552	516	313	829	1,304
Windsor	25	426	--	--	1,443	1,061	1,004	472
Winnipeg	928	363	151	23	4,898	1,992	491	240
Canada	20,379	13,249	11,402	15,525	77,327	58,387	48,329	61,609

NHA Average Costs of New Single Detached Homes - Metropolitan Areas

TOTAL COST:	1978	1979	1980	1981
Calgary	66,145	75,878	86,703	93,831
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	35,413	38,174	42,003	45,942
Edmonton	74,597	70,605	82,003	84,892
Halifax	37,513	46,042	46,522	56,168
Hamilton	57,805	60,792	65,164	69,447
Kitchener	49,880	52,248	62,007	62,638
London	45,853	46,133	60,235	60,088
Montreal	35,791	40,739	50,907	56,909
Oshawa	--	66,395	71,848	92,304
Ottawa-Hull	51,282	65,820	69,685	80,901
Quebec	38,262	41,641	51,604	52,597
Regina	43,476	48,430	67,299	65,204
St. Catharines - Niagara	53,095	57,366	63,077	65,775
Saint John	40,393	45,209	45,615	--
St. John's	40,423	41,784	70,220	78,019
Saskatoon	43,276	59,942	69,611	64,495
Sudbury	42,595	48,368	60,715	75,298
Thunder Bay	46,508	62,041	--	--
Toronto	63,866	73,092	79,841	87,483
Vancouver	49,037	56,912	81,957	104,243
Victoria	46,674	55,703	81,782	--
Windsor	44,304	55,294	--	--
Winnipeg	50,902	58,557	61,336	56,776
Canada	44,874	52,953	62,301	63,370

Source: Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation,
Canadian Housing Statistics, 1982 Edition

NHA Average Size of New Single Detached Homes - Metropolitan Areas

Finished Floor Area - (m^2)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Calgary	99.0	105.4	102.8	95.8
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	88.8	86.3	83.1	100.2
Edmonton	118.5	100.4	97.9	102.3
Halifax	87.8	97.8	97.7	100.0
Hamilton	106.8	112.3	117.7	105.0
Kitchener	101.8	109.9	137.3	111.8
London	103.2	96.4	122.0	104.9
Montreal	93.8	97.5	108.1	102.4
Oshawa	--	--	128.3	96.9
Ottawa-Hull	110.8	128.6	135.6	113.5
Quebec	94.5	92.6	102.1	100.3
Regina	91.4	94.9	108.8	88.9
St. Catharines - Niagara	104.5	108.2	118.2	101.4
Saint John	94.7	96.9	103.3	118.7
St. John's	91.0	89.5	125.3	102.9
Saskatoon	89.6	105.7	117.2	86.9
Sudbury	96.8	100.1	101.1	100.6
Thunder Bay	99.7	106.8	--	99.8
Toronto	118.6	140.2	141.7	104.4
Vancouver	106.3	98.4	135.2	104.1
Victoria	98.0	119.5	131.6	93.4
Windsor	97.5	100.5	--	96.0
Winnipeg	93.3	104.1	105.1	95.0
Canada	99.4	107.1	110.9	102.5

Dwelling Starts by Urban Area

Metropolitan Areas	1978	1979	1980	1981
Calgary	15,382	12,383	11,104	15,172
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	1,540	1,464	680	582
Edmonton	17,065	12,298	9,967	11,999
Halifax	2,116	1,705	1,196	1,213
Hamilton	2,531	1,885	1,698	1,907
Kitchener	2,074	2,129	1,025	2,111
London	4,819	2,828	1,430	1,770
Montreal	18,300	16,188	12,433	14,643
Oshawa	2,183	1,119	769	1,331
Ottawa-Hull	7,592	4,777	2,590	4,035
Quebec	7,004	5,186	3,545	3,746
Regina	1,917	2,537	1,256	1,431
St. Catharines -Niagara	2,383	1,165	671	705
Saint John	490	376	233	258
St. John's	842	851	1,566	1,353
Saskatoon	3,250	4,259	1,880	2,076
Sudbury	512	659	328	300
Thunder Bay	1,133	677	313	434
Toronto	26,051	21,379	20,204	26,133
Vancouver	12,183	12,827	16,780	15,227
Victoria	1,916	1,737	2,689	3,030
Windsor	2,511	2,714	1,255	618
Winnipeg	9,706	4,091	1,668	2,088
Canada	227,667	197,049	158,601	177,973

Source: Canadian Housing Statistics, 1982 Edition

Metropolitan Areas	Dwelling Completions by Urban Area 1978	 1979	 1980	 1981
Calgary	13,708	13,410	12,067	12,712
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	1,783	1,352	850	748
Edmonton	15,567	15,573	9,996	11,270
Halifax	2,705	3,327	1,827	1,252
Hamilton	5,177	2,368	1,824	1,919
Kitchener	3,250	2,293	1,593	1,776
London	3,929	4,536	2,206	1,023
Montreal	26,034	19,568	13,838	14,778
Oshawa	2,531	1,952	765	1,328
Ottawa-Hull	8,492	7,182	3,316	3,440
Quebec	8,284	5,623	3,985	3,499
Regina	3,129	2,247	1,419	1,772
St. Catharines-Niagara	2,488	1,791	1,128	630
Saint John	808	459	210	316
St. John's	955	871	928	1,515
Saskatoon	4,046	3,647	2,821	3,142
Sudbury	855	637	332	382
Thunder Bay	1,433	1,235	670	174
Toronto	25,866	30,963	26,602	24,561
Vancouver	14,895	11,920	14,152	13,529
Victoria	2,525	1,872	2,047	2,610
Windsor	1,976	3,180	2,319	445
Winnipeg	7,542	6,340	3,513	3,255
Canada	246,533	226,489	176,168	174,996

Source: Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation
Canadian Housing Statistics, 1982 Edition

In Regina

Yearly Total Value of Permits Issued Since 1971

Year	Permits	Value
1971	2,261	$51,888,743
1972	2,845	38,891,636
1973	2,357	69,499,884
1974	2,501	92,364,048
1975	4,753	152,106,979
1976	4,253	177,670,675
1977	4,560	183,918,786
1978	4,102	163,499,481
1979	3,890	180,018,487
1980	3,354	140,061,293
1981	3,534	188,780,254
1982	3,056	153,465,119

Source: Buildings and Civic Properties Department Monthly Reports - March,1982.

Annual Building Permits

	1978		1979	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Dwellings	1,274	52,405,404	1,100	49,971,172
Duplex	1	61,740	--	--
Semi-detached	72	4,621,784	8	498,845
Multi-attached	--	--	2	2,086,000
Apartments	17	9,185,460	16	21,588,850
Condominiums	1	124,600	8	1,560,366
Motels	1	1,710,000	--	--
Industrial & Commercial	131	14,136,793	113	25,246,047
Institutional	26	11,722,681	12	2,079,000
Federal	--	320,939	1	20,000
Provincial	4	1,007,719	4	24,196,000
Municipal	7	18,841,430	2	1,649,000
Wascana Centre	--	--	--	--
Sherwood Municipality	18	1,881,173	16	1,751,213
Exhibition	--	--	--	--
Recreational	55	2,671,630	53	1,192,839
Other Buildings	752	1,770,662	824	2,257,698
Alterations	1,434	43,037,406	1,481	45,921,457
Moving & Demolitions	308	--	250	--
	4,102	163,499,481	3,890	180,018,487

Annual Building Permits (continued)

	1980		1981	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Dwellings	627	31,416,028	984	49,164,276
Semi-detached	2	125,000	13	917,000
Multi-attached	1	393,000	12	4,158,600
Apartments	18	14,884,277	9	5,525,100
Condominiums	2	1,066,583	4	363,000
Motels	--	--	--	--
Industrial & Commercial	84	53,875,857	125	73,957,959
Institutional	5	1,138,240	5	3,154,459
Federal	3	431,856	1	684,486
Provincial	5	2,298,991	--	--
Municipal	4	1,419,590	5	5,710,570
Wascana Centre	--	--	--	--
Sherwood Municipality	14	2,487,205	18	2,340,362
Exhibition	--	--	--	--
Recreational	52	1,326,843	34	243,080
Other Buildings	701	2,513,642	650	2,319,062
Alterations	1,535	26,684,181	1,414	40,542,300
Moving & Demolitions	301	--	260	--
	3,354	140,061,293	3,534	188,780,254

Annual Building Permits (continued)

	1982	
	Number	Amount
Dwellings	640	$ 30,576,657
Semi-detached	3	226,000
Multi-attached	15	9,046,209
Apartments	4	23,196,000
Condominiums	4	5,529,000
Motels	--	--
Industrial and Commercial	54	28,708,747
Institutional	4	2,511,299
Federal	2	15,384,000
Provincial	1	541,000
Municipal	2	2,267,390
Wascana Centre	--	--
Sherwood Municipality	12	1,440,000
Exhibition	--	--
Recreational	30	242,200
Other Buildings	617	2,103,578
Alterations	1,456	31,631,039
Moving and Demolitions	210	--
	3,054	$153,403,119

Regina Commercial and Industrial Building Permits as Compared to Regina Total Building Permits

YEAR	TOTAL '000	COMMERCIAL '000	% OF TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL '000	% OF TOTAL	COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL '000	% OF TOTAL
1964	38,555	8,775	22.8	3,595	9.3	12,370	32.1
1965	50,858	16,392	32.2	2,321	4.6	18,713	36.8
1966	39,359	12,502	31.8	4,594	11.7	17,096	43.4
1967	38,331	14,722	38.4	1,005	2.6	15,727	41.0
1968	38,825	10,782	27.8	1,296	3.3	12,078	31.1
1969	30,365	10,048	33.1	2,971	9.8	13,019	42.9
1970	25,325	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,702	18.6
1971	51,889	6,424	12.4	958	1.9	7,382	14.2
1972	38,892	6,578	16.9	4,796	12.3	11,374	29.3
1973	69,500	16,628	23.9	5,100	7.3	21,728	31.3
1974	93,319	18,748	20.1	14,312	15.3	33,060	35.4
1975	152,121	30,626	20.1	17,431	11.5	48,057	31.6
1976	177,670	50,367	28.5	14,232	8.0	64,599	36.5
1977	183,919	75,988	41.3	11,343	6.2	87,331	47.5
1978	164,681	35,450	21.5	7,228	4.4	42,678	25.9
1979	180,019	75,773	42.1	14,428	8.0	90,201	50.1
1980	140,061	65,730	46.9	20,836	14.9	86,566	61.8
1981	188,780	55,141	29.2	18,816	10.0	73,958	39.2
1982	153,465	25,088	16.3	3,620	2.4	28,708	18.7

Source: City of Regina, Building Department and
Development and Public Relations Department, March 982

Regina

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1982 - $500,000 AND OVER:

APARTMENTS AND TOWNHOUSES

Muxlow Developments	Apartment (82 units) - Construction 6501-6595 Rochdale Boulevard	$1,824,000
The H. A. Roberts Group	Multi-Family (96 units) - Construction 3104-3168 Edinburgh Drive	$2,650,000
Wickford Development Corporation	Apartment (72 units) - Construction 6703, 6715 and 6725 Rochdale Boulevard	$1,872,000
Chartwood Developments Limited	Apartment (154 units) - & Retail - Construction 1740 and 1720 Hamilton Street	$17,000,000
Denro Holdings	Four apartments (84 units) - Construction 2511 E. Neff Road, 2911, 2921 and 2931 Harding Street	$2,500,000
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	Multi-attached (28 units) - Construction 1525-41 and 1601-39 Oxford Street	$1,174,483
Harvard Developments	Condominium (102 units) - Construction, 1060 Dorothy Street	$2,600,000
Cairns Homes Limited	Multi-Family (68 units) - Construction 2616 and 2644 Shooter Drive	$2,700,000
Regina Local Housing Authority	Townhouses (16 units) - Construction 1-103 Barr Place	$ 684,726

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Sherwood Credit Union	Office - Alteration 1995 Angus Street	$ 700,000
Winfield Developments	Office/Warehouse - Construction 669-699 Henderson Drive	$ 600,000

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL continued...

Dover Park Development Corporation Ltd.	Office - Construction 1802 Scarth Street	$10,500,000
Bi-Rite Drugs	Warehouse - Construction 485 Maxwell Crescent	$ 743,000
SEDCO	Laundry Cleaning Building - Construction 1001 Montreal Street	$ 3,142,401
Crown Investments Ltd.	Office - Alteration 2350 Albert Street	$ 1,516,576
City View Properties Ltd.	Office - Construction 2550 - 15th Avenue	$ 1,482,000
Saskatchewan Power Corp.	Office/Shop - Alteration 2111 N. Albert Street	$ 750,000
Cairns Homes Ltd.	Parking Area - Construction 2223 E. Victoria Avenue	$ 800,000
Ralph McKay (Canada) Limited	Sweep Plant Equipment - Addition 130 Hodsman Road	$ 1,100,000
Hotel Saskatchewan Ltd.	Hotel - Alteration 2125 Victoria Avenue	$ 800,000
Johnson Controls Ltd.	Office/Warehouse - Construction 470 Maxwell Crescent	$ 569,450
Saskatchewan Power Corporation	System Control Centre - Construction Highway #33 East	$ 3,300,000

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre	Hospital - Addition 4101 Dewdney Avenue	$ 2,225,000
Regina School District #4	School - Alteration 3100 - 20th Avenue	$ 1,296,530
Pioneer Village Ltd.	Adult Care Home - Addition and Alteration, 430 Pioneer Drive	$ 1,200,000

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS continued

Board of Education - Regina School Division No. 4	Elementary School - Construction 2102 E. Wagman Drive	$2,306,299

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

City of Regina	Community Centre - Alteration 3350 - 7th Avenue	$1,152,350
City of Regina	Sewage Lift Station - Construction Lewvan Expressway	$ 882,690
City of Regina	Bridge - Construction Lewvan Expressway	$1,384,700

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Department of Government Services	Legislative Building - Alteration 3085 Albert Street	$1,500,000

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Public Works Canada	RCMP Headquarters - Construction RCMP Depot - Dewdney Avenue West	$15,254,000

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INPUT PRICE INDICES (1971 = 100)

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1975	145.4
1976	167.6
1977	184.6
1978	201.3
1979	219.1
1980	231.5
1981	256.6
1982	271.6

MATERIALS

1975	148.9
1976	154.4
1977	167.5
1978	186.4
1979	206.1
1980	213.9
1981	238.0
1982	246.2

LABOUR

1975	158.1
1976	193.3
1977	217.8
1978	229.8
1979	244.5
1980	265.7
1981	292.6
1982	320.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #62-007 - April, 1983.

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INPUT PRICE INDICES (1971 = 100)

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1975	153.5
1976	172.5
1977	187.6
1978	200.4
1979	222.8
1980	243.6
1981	267.3
1982	293.4

LABOUR

1975	160.5
1976	190.0
1977	212.1
1978	223.7
1979	238.4
1980	258.8
1981	283.3
1982	313.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #62-007 - April, 1983.

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY PLANNED OR UNDERWAY AS OF APRIL 30, 1983.

- $1 million and over

DEVELOPER	PROJECT	VALUE
Winfield Developments	Office-Warehouse	$2,200,000
South Sask. Hospital	Hospital Expansion	$38,000,000
C. B. C.	Broadcast Centre	$16,000,000
Transport Canada	Airport Expansion	$36,000,000
Consumer's Co-op Refineries	Plant Expansion	$25,000,000
Sask. Housing Corp.	Senior Citizen's Centre	$ 5,400,000
City of Regina/S.H.C.	Community Recreation Centre	$ 2,800,000
Via Rail/S.T.C.	Multi-Modal Passenger Terminal	$ 4,920,000
Imperial Properties Group	Commercial/Warehouse	$ 1,000,000
Cairns Homes Ltd.	Shopping Centre	$15,000,000
Sask Tel	Service Centre	$ 2,000,000
S.H.C.	Apartment Complex	$ 2,900,000
Hospital Laundry Services	New Plant	$ 4,100,000
Dover Park and Harvard Development	Bank of Montreal and Office Highrise	$16,000,000
R.C.M.P.	New Headquarters	$17,000,000
Gov't of Sask.	Provincial Archives	$ 6,500,000
Tekyarra	Office Highrise	$16,000,000
Dover Park Development Corporation and Harvard Developments	Twin Tower Office Complex	$80,000,000
Parkway Office Holding Corporation	Office	$ 1,600,000
Norad Enterprises	Apartment Complex	$18,000,000
H. A. Roberts Group	Multi-Family	$ 2,650,000
H. A. Roberts Group	Office	$ 2,600,000
Provincial Government	Rehab Centre and Laboratory Centre	$55,400,000

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY PLANNED OR UNDERWAY AS OF APRIL 30, 1983
- $1 million and over

continued...

Denro Holdings	Apartments	$ 2,500,000
Crown Investments Corporation	Office	$ 1,600,000
City View Properties	Office	$ 1,500,000
City of Regina	Conservatory	$ 2,000,000
C.M.H.C.	Multi-Family	$ 1,200,000
Regina School Board	Alteration	$ 1,300,000
Regina School Board	School	$ 2,400,000
Safeway	Grocery Store	$ 1,100,000
Old Coca-Cola Site	Retail Mall	$ 3,300,000
Sask. Power Corporation	System Control Centre	$ 4,000,000
Western Water Slides, Regina	Recreational	$ 2,500,000
Ralph McKay	Plant Expansion	$ 2,300,000
City of Regina	Sewage Lift Station	$ 1,000,000
Hotel Saskatchewan	Renovations	$ 1,500,000
Hotel Saskatchewan	Expansion	$30,000,000
City of Regina	Bridge	$ 1,400,000
Dept. of Government Services	Legislative Building Alteration	$ 1,500,000
Cairns Homes Limited	Multi-Family	$ 2,700,000
Harvard Developments	Condominium	$ 2,600,000
Wickford Dev. Corp.	Condominium	$ 1,872,000
Saskatchewan Housing	Apartment	$ 1,200,000
Muxlow Dev. Corp.	Condominium	$ 4,200,000
Sask Tel	Alteration	$ 1,200,000
Dominion Bridge	Plant Expansion	$ 1,000,000
Chartwood Dev. Limited	Apartments/Retail	$17,000,000

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY PLANNED OR UNDERWAY AS OF APRIL 30, 1983
- $1 million and over

continued...

Pioneer Village Ltd.	Addition and Alteration	$ 1,200,000
Saskatchewan Housing	Multi-Family	$ 5,300,000
Transcan Syndicate	First phase - Eastgate Commercial Park	$ 25,000,000
Gov't. of Sask.	Hospital Addition	$ 2,800,000
Regina School Board	School Alteration	$ 1,000.000
Saskatchewan Housing	Multi-Family	$ 1,300,000
Transport Canada	Airport Taxiways	$ 2,352,000
Denro Holdings	Condominiums	$ 1,800,000

Community Resources

EDUCATION

School Boards

In Regina there are two school boards, each supported by civic taxes. Individual homeowners may select the allocation of their school taxes, but their children must attend the tax supported system. Businesses may allocate a portion of their taxes to each system or all to one system. The decision is made by the appropriate corporate officers. The regulations governing taxation are to be found in Sections 291 - 302, Education Act, 1978.

The Public School Board administers all public elementary and high schools while the Separate School Board governs elementary and high schools with Roman Catholic religious affiliation. (Approximately 30% of the City's total mill rate is allocated to the support of the two school boards.)

Regina Roman Catholic Separate School Division No. 81

Mr. L. Harasen, Chairman
Mr. J. A. Holash, Director of Education

Educational Facilities

Elementary:
Number of Schools: 33 Students enrolled: 6,775
High Schools:
Number of Schools: 5 Students enrolled: 3,140

Special services offered by the Regina Roman Catholic Separate School Division

Marian High School is an all-girls' school.

In addition to the regular academic program being offered at both the elementary and high school level, other classes and services provide for the special needs of students including: John Vanier School which provides training for multiple-handicapped students; a class for Quiet High School Dropout students; special resource classes and programs for the gifted are

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Source: Regina Roman Catholic Separate School Division No. 81 - March, 1983.

being offered at both the elementary and high school level; classes for T M H students are also provided. Ecole Monseigneur de Laval offers a Type A French Immersion program while Type B French Immersion programs are offered at three elementary schools and one high school. Four Community schools provide for special needs of families within their school area.

Public School Board

Dr. A. J. Beke, Chairman
Mr. J. A. Burnett, Director of Education

Educational Facilities

Elementary

Number of Schools: 65 Students enrolled: 16,917

High Schools

Number of Schools: 9 Students enrolled: 6,944

Special services offered by the Regina Board of Education include:

Harrow de Groot School for children with mental handicaps; Class for the Profoundly Deaf; Class for Visually Handicapped; Cochrane High School (a vocationally oriented program for students unable to benefit from a full academic program); Classes at the Regina General and the Wascana Hospitals, and a Class for Behaviorally and Socially Maladjusted students. There are classes for students of high school age with learning disabilities at Scott Collegiate and Balfour Technical School. French immersion classes are offered at certain schools, as are classes in Ukrainian.

Source: Regina Roman Catholic Separate School Division No. 81 - March, 1983.
Regina School Division No. 4 of Saskatchewan - March, 1983.

University of Regina

The University of Regina had its beginnings in 1912 with the opening of Regina College, originally a teacher-training institution. This initial site, located on College Avenue, is presently the home of the College of Fine Arts and University of Regina Extension. It also houses the Conservatory of Music, the MacKenzie Art Gallery and Darke Hall, a theatre and concert hall. The main campus, completed between 1965 and 1973, is located on the Wascana Parkway.

The University of Regina was initially part of the two-campus University of Saskatchewan, with a sister campus located in Saskatoon. In 1974, the University of Regina became a separate, independent university.

Today, the University of Regina offers undergraduate programs in the humanities, human justice, journalism, lab technology, physical education, the social sciences, the fine arts, science, education, administration, social work, and engineering and systems engineering as well as graduate programs in the fine arts, the sciences, the humanities, the social sciences, social work and education. It is also leading the way in a number of areas of social, scientific and technological research.

The University of Regina also houses North America's first Indian operated degree-granting institution, the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College. The College is academically integrated with the University but administratively independent. Several hundred Indian students now are enrolled. The other federated colleges, Campion and Luther, are also academically integrated with the University but administratively independent.

The total enrollment at the University of Regina exceeds 7,500 students annually. About 4,000 of these are full-time students; the rest are involved in part-time studies and work at regular employment in Regina or

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Source: University of Regina, Publicity and Information Services - March,1983.

the surrounding area. Some special features of the University of Regina include the only university-level program in journalism west of Ontario; a Co-operative Work/Study Program which allows students to alternate full-time work in their chosen profession with four-month periods of academic study; the Canadian Plains Research Centre, which focuses on research projects involving the prairie regions; and an excellent fine arts program which trains people in the visual arts, theatre and music.

Most notable of the University's special features in these days of rising energy costs is the work of the Energy Research Unit. Among the units's many projects, which include several studies of the feasibility of lignite coal as a source of energy and research with wind and solar energy, is the construction of Canada's first low-grade geothermal research facility.

The facility began with the drilling of a 7,200 foot well to the south of the University's new campus in the fall of 1978. Upon completion, the facility will use hot saline water, from an underground lake soaked into the Winnipeg Sandstone, as its source of energy. The hot water will be pumped from the source, through a set of heat exchangers and back into the formation through a second well to be drilled soon.

Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences

The following courses are offered at the Wascana Institute:

Health Sciences Division

Diploma Nursing
Nursing Assistant
Health Record Technology
Operating Room Nursing and Techniques
Psychiatric Nursing
Emergency Medical Technician

Dental Division

Dental Assistant
Dental Therapist
Dental Hygienist

Source: University of Regina, Publicity and Information Services - March, 1983.
Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences - March, 1983.

Regina

Business Division

- Clerk-Typist
- Data Entry Clerk
- Medical Clerk-Typist
- Legal Stenographer
- Legal Dicta-Typist
- Medical Clerk-Typist
- Clerk Stenographer
- Accounting
- Office Clerk
- Medical Dicta-Typist

Agricultural Division

- Applied Farming
- Farm Mechanics
- Soils and Crops
- Animal Science
- Agricultural "Out Reach"
- Farm Management

Extension and Technical Division

- Numerous Evening Classes
- Parks Maintenance
- Telecommunications Technician Program
- Building Maintenance and Fireman's Certificate

For further information, please contact:

Registrar,
4635 Wascana Parkway,
P.O. Box 556,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3A3

Regina Plains Community College
2708 - 12th Avenue

The Regina Plains Community College serves adults in Regina and surrounding rural communities within a thirty mile radius. Each year, an average of 10,000 people participate in the learning opportunities offered through the College.

As a result of the educational goals expressed by individuals, community groups and organizations, programs and services are designed to meet the

Source: Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences - March, 1983.
Regina Plains Community College - March, 1983.

economic, personal, interpersonal and social needs of adult learners. They are developed and delivered in co-ordination with other educational institutions and agencies.

Adult Education Department

Learning activities for both non-credit and credit may be organized in agriculture, adult secondary education, technical, vocational or employment training, family and community education, physical development, personal development, home skills, and fine arts and crafts.

The community program section develops special programs and learning activities for groups identified by geographic base, common need or interest.

Adult Basic Education

Education classes are offered to adults on a part-time or full-time basis in academic or upgrading programs, personal skills or through a language training program for immigrants held at the English as a Second Language Centre.

Career Counselling Centre

The Counselling Centre provides educational and career counselling and a resource centre of print materials. Any interested person is invited to use the resource centre. Appointments should be made for counselling.

Non-Status Indian and Metis (NSIM) Program

Through the NSIM Program, Non-Status Indians and Metis may receive financial assistance to take the training they need to find jobs, or to find more satisfying jobs.

Financial sponsorship may be obtained for Adult Basic Education, technical and private trade schools, universities, etc.

Source: Regina Plains Community College - March, 1983.

Regina Public Library

The Regina Public Library system provides library service for citizens of Regina in locations throughout the City. The system includes Central Library located in downtown Regina at 2311 - 12th Avenue, six branch libraries and three mobile book units.

The municipal tax supported library, with a volunteer board of Regina citizens and a staff of over 200, is designed to provide education, information, research, aesthetic appreciation and recreation for the community.

The Library is a multi-media centre for adults and children offering information services as well as recreational reading and a programme of activities. Collections in various areas include: a specialized and extensive business collection, fiction and non-fiction, large print and large format art books, magazines, encyclopedias, "talking books", records, cassettes, 8mm and 16mm films, video cassettes, microfilms, pamphlets, newspaper clippings, business files, government documents, indexes, university calendars, telephone and business directories, almanacs, learning games, consumer reports, French and foreign-language materials, toys, puzzles and games.

Through its reference service, the Library provides up-to-date information on a number of topics. The Library with its own MARS (Machine Assisted Reference Service) and access to the data bases of the Saskatchewan Provincial Library provides complete, free-of-charge bibliographic information for research purposes.

Regina Public Library services also include Central Children's Library, Dunlop Art Gallery, RPL Film Theatre, Prairie History Room, Learning Centre and Outreach and Shut-Ins Units.

Access to the Library's extensive collection is free with presentation of a

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Source: Regina Public Library - March, 1983.

library card. Cards are issued without charge to all Regina residents and can be used at any public library in Saskatchewan. Visitors from other centres in Saskatchewan may also borrow from the library's collection with their hometown library card.

In addition to providing for the community's needs through the material collection, the Regina Public Library sponsors an active programme of events including an extensive RPL Film Theatre programme and programme activities on a wide variety of topics for children and adults, at various library locations throughout the City.

Local, regional, national and international art is exhibited through the Dunlop Art Gallery in the Central Library Gallery, Glen Elm Branch Library Gallery and Sherwood Village Branch Library Gallery.

Other special library services include an art rental programme, meeting room rentals, a listening and viewing centre and an Energy Conservation Information Centre.

Wascana Centre Authority

Wascana Centre is a 930 hectare area in the heart of Regina. The seat of the provincial government in the stately Legislative Building and administrative office buildings is set on a site of approximately 98 hectares. The campus of the University of Regina has risen on a 133 hectare site, and a teaching hospital and Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences east of the Trans Canada No. 1 Bypass, gives opportunities for higher education never before available in the south of the province.

The Mackenzie Art Gallery, the Centre of the Arts, the Museum of Natural History and the outdoor bandshell are all part of the area set aside in Wascana Centre for the advancement of cultural arts. Outdoor recreational

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Source: Regina Public Library - March, 1983.
Wascana Centre Authority - March, 1983.

facilities have expanded in Douglas Park, on Wascana Lake, at the University of Regina. They are used extensively by the citizens of Regina to host local, provincial and national sporting events. Parks developed on lands owned by the government, City and University provide many hectares of quiet beauty where families may picnic and barbecue. An unique Waterfowl Park serves as home for Canada geese, ducks, shore birds and marsh mammals, giving city residents and visitors the opportunity to view numerous species in a natural habitat.

Wascana Place, situated just west of Broad Street on Wascana Drive, is the headquarters building for Wascana Centre Authority. Officially opened on April 1, 1982, it provides not only office space but year-round public information services and a gift shop featuring Saskatchewan art and craft work. The intriguing architecture invites a visit, and is enhanced by a tour up to the fourth level observation deck.

The Wascana Marina building is used both in winter and summer. The facility provides space for skate changes, washroom facilities, food and drink concessions, public observation and storage and rental of recreational equipment. The Wascana Marina building also serves as support for the major events during the year as Canada Day, Pile O' Bones Sunday, and the Waskimo Winter Festival.

The summer programme from May to September offers a number of facilities and activities. Guided tours on Wascana Centre's double decker bus are offered daily, while boat tours operate on Saturdays and Sundays.

Willow Island is open for picnics, and visitors can tour the Diefenbaker Homestead House or the Waterfowl Park Display Ponds free of charge. On Sunday afternoons, entertainment is provided at the outdoor bandshell.

Source: Wascana Centre Authority - March, 1983.

ART GALLERIES

Mackenzie Art Gallery

Pleasantly situated on the edge of the Wascana Centre in the heart of Regina, the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery is a major exhibition centre for Saskatchewan, Canadian and international art.

The gallery was originally built, in part, from the legacy of Norman Mackenzie, a prominent Regina lawyer who travelled regularly to Europe and the Far East to make art purchases. Mackenzie began collecting around 1900, and eventually willed his collection to the old Regina College. Construction of the gallery began in 1953 and was completed in 1957.

Administratively a part of the University of Regina, the Mackenzie Art Gallery offers services to the community as a whole. Along with an ever increasing permanent collection featuring traditional and contemporary, Canadian, American and European art, the gallery hosts major touring exhibitions as well as providing province-wide services.

Mackenzie Outreach - the extension arm of the Mackenzie Art Gallery - provides community program exhibitions to the entire province. Mackenzie Outreach circulates these original art exhibitions throughout the province accompanied by an art educator.

Our in-house art education program is recognized across the country as an unique development between the gallery and the school boards of Regina.

Representing more than a centre for the exhibition and appreciation of art, the Mackenzie Art Gallery continues to develop and provide valuable cultural resources for the people of Saskatchewan, establishing and maintaining an artistic heritage.

Source: Mackenzie Art Gallery - March, 1983.

Rosemont Art Gallery

The Rosemont Art Gallery is a public, alternative, storefront gallery located in the Rosemont Shopping Centre in northwest Regina (4th Avenue and McIntosh Street). Formerly a satellite gallery of the University of Regina, the Rosemont is now run by the Rosemont Art Gallery Society; a group of interested individuals from Regina and surrounding area. The gallery attempts to provide exposure for all levels of art from well-established professionals to local amateurs and school children while at the same time encompassing a full range of media and styles from traditional "fine arts" to crafts. The gallery changes exhibitions approximately every four weeks.

In addition to exhibitions, the gallery hosts public education events such as: slide lectures and gallery talks, entertainment events, and arts and crafts classes.

Gallery hours are: Weekdays: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
(Closed Mondays)
Weekends: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Susan Whitney Gallery

The Susan Whitney Gallery is located at 1627 Victoria Avenue. It is a commercial gallery which specializes in contemporary prairie art and folk art. The gallery is located in an older three storey brick house within easy walking distance of all the major downtown hotels. The gallery hours are 10:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Tuesday to Saturday.

Dunlop Art Gallery

The Dunlop Art Gallery is composed of three art galleries located in the full service branches of the Regina Public Library system.

The Central Library Gallery is located at Central Library on Victoria Park;

Source: Rosemont Art Gallery - March, 1983. Susan Whitney Gallery - March,1983.
Dunlop Art Gallery - March, 1983.

the Glen Elm Branch Gallery in Glen Elm Branch Library, Dewdney and Oxford in east Regina; and the Sherwood Village Branch Gallery in Sherwood Village Branch Library near the Sherwood Village Shopping Mall, Rochdale and McCarthy Boulevard in northwest Regina.

Dunlop Art Gallery is a department of the Regina Public Library. Their administrative offices are located at the Central Library.

Exhibitions include local, provincial, national and international art, theme and retrospective exhibitions and displays.

Central Library Gallery houses an art rental collection of over 190 works - prints, drawings and paintings by artists from Saskatchewan and across Canada available for rental at a nominal fee. The permanent collection of the Regina Public Library contains over two hundred works and places a special emphasis on Saskatchewan art.

Central Library Gallery, 2311 - 12th Avenue,

Hours: Monday to Friday: 9:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Saturday: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Sunday: 1:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
(Closed Holidays)

Glen Elm Branch Gallery, 1601 Dewdney Avenue East,

Hours: Tuesday and Wednesday: 12:00 noon to 9:00 p.m.
Thursday to Saturday: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Sunday: 1:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
(Closed Mondays and Holidays)

Sherwood Village Branch Gallery, 6121 Rochdale Boulevard,

Hours: Tuesday: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Wednesday to Friday: 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Saturday: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Sunday: 1:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
(Closed Mondays and Holidays)

Source: Regina Public Library - March, 1983.

Gallery on the Roof

Gallery on the Roof is situated on the top floor of the Saskatchewan Power Building, 2025 Victoria Avenue.

The Gallery promotes Saskatchewan art and artists.

Viewing hours are: May to September inclusive,
Monday to Friday: 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday: 2:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

October to April inclusive,
Monday to Friday: 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday: 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts

The Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, a multi-purpose building located in Wascana Centre, is owned by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan and operated by an individual board of directors appointed by the provincial government.

Within the Centre, there are three principal function areas, each completely self-contained but capable of integration into one harmonious area.

Centennial Theatre Concert Hall is the largest of the two theatres in the building. It has been acclaimed by performers of international reputation as one of the outstanding halls, both for acoustical response and aesthetic beauty. While providing a maximum capacity of 2,029 seats, the theatre has retained a remarkable degree of intimacy which performers find most gratifying.

The stage is among the largest in North America having been designed to the equivalent of the Lincoln Centre in New York and the Opera House of the National Art Centre in Ottawa. It is complete with hydraulic stage which can carry more than one hundred musicians from the lowest level to full stage.

Source: Saskatchewan Power Corporation - March, 1983.
Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts - March, 1983.

Regina

Jubilee Theatre, the smaller theatre, has complete flexibility which encourages the use of this space for a multitude of happenings. Theatre-in-the-Round, prosenium performances and recitals have all taken place in Jubilee Theatre. In addition, the space can be converted to a ballroom, a dining room seating two hundred fifty people or a reception hall. Jubilee is complete with its own workshop area, public lobby and separate entrance.

Hanbidge Hall, the third major component of the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, is the major convention and banquet hall at the Centre. Hanbidge Hall is named after R. L. "Dinny" Hanbidge, former Lieutenant Governor of the province, and has become a major activity area for the City of Regina. Theatre style seating for 1,400 persons and provision for banquet seating for 1,100 people has allowed larger groups to entertain and to be entertained at the Centre.

In addition to these three major spaces, the Centre offers seven meeting rooms varying in capacity from 50 to 300 people. The Centre operates parking lots immediately adjacent to the building which provides space for over 1,100 automobiles.

The Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts' artistic impact on the community is obvious to all who enjoy the broad spectrum of concerts, plays and other entertainment offered. The Centre has played a major role in generating renewed enthusiasm for the performing arts. It is the home of the Regina Symphony Orchestra, and the showcase for national and international touring ensembles, Broadway shows, folk dance troupes and popular music concerts.

The Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts officially opened in August of 1970. Since then, more than three million people have attended functions in the building. Such success is a tribute to the Centre and the fine management behind the Centre.

Source: Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts - March, 1983.

Regina

Regina Symphony Orchestra

Formed in 1908, the orchestra has become one of Regina's most distinguished cultural institutions. It is Canada's oldest continuously operating symphony orchestra, celebrating its 75th season in 1982-83. Under the direction of music director, Simon Streatfeild, the orchestra presents 16 concerts in the Centre of the Arts. Major sponsors include Canada Council, the City of Regina, the Saskatchewan Arts Board and private and corporate donations. The orchestra boasts 55 musicians, and a 100 voice Philharmonic Chorus.

Other activities include Chamber Series Concerts, annual Philharmonic choral concerts and concerts by the South Saskatchewan Youth Orchestra. The Chamber Series Concerts are performed by the professional 11-member core group of the orchestra (Regina Symphony Chamber Players). It is comprised of: clarinet, oboe, flute, bassoon, two violins, viola, cello, double bass trumpet and french horn.

Globe Theatre

The Globe Theatre was founded in 1966 by Sue and Kenneth Kramer with the assistance of the Saskatchewan Arts Board, and the Canada Council. All productions and performances are done "in-the-round" with audience seated on all sides of the stage.

The Globe Theatre performs for Saskatchewan school children, producing three plays each school year. Many of the plays the school company produces are written by the Globe's playwright-in-residence, Rex Deverell. During the 1980-81 school year, the school touring company performed for 70,000 students during 32 weeks of touring. They travelled 12,000 kilometres to 171 communities in Saskatchewan.

The Globe's mainstage company was the first professional theatre in Saskatchewan. Each season six subscription plays are performed in Regina for a total of 16 performances for each play. The response to the Globe's theatre

Source: Regina Symphony Orchestra - March, 1983.
The Globe Theatre - March, 1983.

Regina

season has been astounding during the last three seasons. Gradual and continual growth in the size of the audience throughout the 70's has accelerated to the point where the Regina run of each play has been 85% sold out before the beginning of the season.

The Globe Theatre is firmly established in the cultural life of Saskatchewan. Their new theatre is in the Old City Hall in Regina, on the Scarth Street Mall. As tenants of the City, the Globe occupies two floors of the building, and performs on a brand new stage-in-the-round with a seating capacity of 400.

The Globe offers several programs above their subscription theatre season. Subject to arrangements, the theatre aims to mount a special Christmas production each season.

The Globe Theatre is also the only professional theatre in Canada to have a playwright-in-residence. Mr. Rex Deverell has written twenty plays for the Globe since 1972. He is well known for his work for both children and adults. The Globe has produced world premieres of several of Mr. Deverell's plays.

The professional actors who perform at the Globe also provide crisis intervention training sessions for all R.C.M.P. recruits in Regina for work throughout Canada. This program has been provided for eight years.

Mr. Kenneth Kramer continues to serve the Globe as Artistic Director. His stewardship has resulted in continued growth, both in artistic quality and audience size over the years.

Regina Multicultural Council

MOSAIC - Regina's Rainbow of Cultures is a celebration of multiculturalism which has been held annually since 1977, the last weekend in May. Organized by the Regina Multicultural Council, the event involves the enthusiasm and participation of fifty-two ethnic communities. A number of pavilions are

Source: The Globe Theatre - March, 1983.
Regina Multicultural Council - March, 1983.

located throughout the city, and free transportation on special Mosaic buses, is available to take visitors on a "global" tour.

Each year sees the introduction of new ideas and the improvement and innovation of old ideas. A Mosaic theme song "Mosaic Rainbows" was composed in 1982 and has led to the adoption of "Mosaic - Regina's Rainbow of Cultures" as a permanent theme for the festival. Both the song and the theme suggest the variety and diversity of cultures that link to form the modern, thriving city that Regina is today.

A single pass admits the bearer to all pavilions and is valid for the three days of the festival. Passes are $5.00 for adults and $3.00 for children and senior citizens.

International Holiday Market is an exciting new pilot project of the Regina Multicultural Council. This project gives Regina shoppers the chance to purchase unusual gifts and exotic foods in the colourful bustling setting on an international market place.

Many of the items for sale were imported especially for this occasion, and carried a distinction of design and craftsmanship unique to the country of origin.

An International Dinner and Dance was held after this year's market. The entertainment and dance music reflected the overall theme of the day "The Celebration of the Holiday Season around the World".

Both the market and dance were so successful that plans are already underway to make both events even more enjoyable next year.

Source: Regina Multicultural Council - March, 1983.

MUSEUMS

Museum of Natural History

Founded in 1906, the construction of the present building began in 1953 as a Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee project. It was officially opened on May 16, 1955 by His Excellency, the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada (1952-1959).

The Lower Gallery of the museum has over 100 showcases featuring geology, paleontology, archaeology, human history, conservation and zoology. There are 24 large habitat dioramas in the Upper Gallery. There, true-to-life exhibits provide a panoramic, three dimensional view of wildlife in its natural Saskatchewan environment.

The museum has an important role in developing public understanding and appreciation of Saskatchewan's natural resources. This work is carried out, in part, through its education program which includes educational films, lectures, children's activities, special projects, and the publication of informational booklets.

Condie Nature Refuge and the Fred Bard Nature Centre near Regina were developed through the Museum of Natural History. Archaeological excavations, assimilation and housing of artifacts and collections and preparation of displays, are all part of the museum's active and wide-ranging program to foster public awareness of Saskatchewan's natural history.

Open year round, May to Labour Day (inclusive): 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. every day; the day following Labour Day to April (inclusive): 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. every day and closed Christmas Day. Admission is free.

Governing authority of the Museum of Natural History is the Government of Saskatchewan Department of Culture and Recreation.

Source: Museum of Natural History - March, 1983.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Centennial Museum

This internationally renowned museum was founded in 1933 and in 1973, moved into its own building which was designed to ensure the longevity of its collection that includes artifacts of importance to the national heritage. The building was officially opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, the Honourary Commissioner of the Force, on July 4, 1973.

The museum depicts the colourful history and development of the R.C.M.P., not only in Canada but also overseas. Modern crime-fighting techniques and equipment are also on display, and tours of the training facilities and Regina's oldest building - the beautiful R.C.M.P. Chapel - originate at the museum. The Chapel building, constructed in 1883, celebrates its centennial this year.

In 1981, nearly a quarter-of-a-million people visited the museum from every province and territory in Canada, every state of the United States and many overseas nations.

The museum is located at the R.C.M.P. "Depot" Division on Dewdney Avenue West, which is also the location of the R.C.M.P. Academy - the force's only recruit training centre. This site celebrated its centennial in 1982 with a number of special projects to commemorate the part played by the Mounted Police in the history of Regina.

Hours: Summer: (June 1 to September 15) 8:00 a.m. to 8:45 p.m.
Winter: (September 16 to May 31) 8:00 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

The Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame

Saskatchewan has a rich sports history and a large part of that history has been captured by the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame, which is located at 2205 Victoria Avenue in Regina.

Source: Royal Canadian Mounted Police Centennial Museum - March, 1983.
Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame - March, 1983.

Originally known as the Molson's Sports Hall of Fame, the Hall became a reality on October 31, 1966 when it was opened officially by Saskatchewan's Lieutenant Governor, the late R. L. Hanbidge, and Mr. Frank Selke (former manager of the Montreal Canadien Hockey Club).

A permanent gallery was first opened by Premier Allan Blakeney in 1974 in the headquarters of Saskatchewan Sport and Recreation Unlimited at 1915 South Railway in Regina. In 1979, the Hall moved into its present location in the Old Land Titles Building, which is now protected as a heritage building by the province.

The Hall of Fame is dedicated to recognizing and preserving the efforts and memory of those Saskatchewan people who have brought honour to the province through their contribution to the world of sport.

While the achievements of Gordie Howe in hockey, Ernie Richardson in curling, or George Reed in football are well known to most of us, there are many other prominent athletes and sports builders whose contributions are honoured and remembered in the Hall of Fame.

We are proud of our exhibition space. The Hall features pictures and information on the inducted individuals and teams, and a growing collection of artifacts, trophies and memorabilia relating to the history of sports in the province.

The Sports Hall of Fame is situated on the block immediately west of the Hotel Saskatchewan, opposite Victoria Park and is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday to Friday, and 12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Admission is free.

Source: Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame - March, 1983.

Plains Historical Museum

The Plains Historical Museum is located on the fourth floor of the Old Post Office/City Hall at 1801 Scarth Street in downtown Regina. It is the city's only human history museum, recalling the stories of the Plains People.

The museum was incorporated under the Society's Act in January, 1960. It acquired a substantial collection of pioneer artifacts and set up under the grandstand of the Regina Exhibition Grounds. In 1970, this space was no longer available and the collection was placed in storage.

In April, 1980 space for the museum was obtained in the former Post Office/ City Hall building on the Scarth Street Mall. Renovations were begun that summer with volunteers undertaking the immense task of cleaning and cataloguing items in preparation for exhibit.

The official opening took place on June 19, 1981.

The chronological exhibits feature a look into the Plains Indian culture -- yesterday and today. A Red River cart recalls the Metis' pilgrimage west in pursuit of the bison and eventual settlement. Incidents of the Riel rebellion of 1885 are examined, as well as the building of the railway and the role of the land surveyor. Stories of the first immigrants are told, and a pictorial exhibit of their varied styles of housing displayed.

The Village of Regina, what did it look like? A mini-diorama of the town's centre in 1885 shows those early days. Economic and social history are portrayed down "Main Street, Saskatchewan", period settings featuring a general store, barber shop, blacksmith shop and ladies' 'shoppe'.

The museum is open to the public Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 11:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Saturday and Sunday from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. For further information, please call 352-0844.

Source: Plains Historical Museum - April, 1983.

Regina Firefighters' Museum

The Regina Firefighters' Museum contains artifacts from the Regina Fire Department. Included in the permanent display are an 1893 Watrous gas fire pump; a fire chief's buggy used between 1900 and 1913; many photographs of former fire brigades and fire halls, as well as pieces of antique fire fighting equipment.

The Regina Firefighters' Museum, which is located in the Fire Headquarters building, 1205 Ross Avenue, is open to the public during regular office hours.

PARKS AND RECREATION

The City of Regina Parks and Recreation Department creates a wide variety of recreation opportunities for the citizens of Regina by providing a comprehensive network of parks, a large number of recreation facilities and an extensive array of recreation programs. Our parks, facilities and programs allow people to take part in cultural, physical, and educational activities that enhance their lifestyle and make Regina a most liveable city.

Regina's park system provides more open space to its citizens than almost all other major Canadian cities. This open space comes in many forms ranging from small neighbourhood parks to the 1,458 acre Kings Park.

In terms of facilities, Regina has a variety of recreation centres, arenas, cultural arts centres and pools that provide places for people to recreate informally or take part in a structured program. These facilities are distributed throughout the city to make them as accessible as possible to local residents.

The recreation programs in Regina are varied and provide people of all ages with opportunities to learn skills and participate in physical, cultural, and educational activities. Regina is unique in that most programs are planned

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Source: Regina Firefighters' Museum - March, 1983.
City of Regina, Parks & Recreation Dept. - March, 1983.

and implemented by citizens, with assistance from professional staff. The Community Recreation Concept, initiated in 1970, developed a network of volunteer community associations who meet to plan and offer recreation programs to the people in their geographic area. The Parks and Recreation staff work hand-in-hand with the volunteer residents, assisting them in providing meaningful recreation experiences which are based on the specific needs of their respective communities.

The department uses these three major opportunity vehicles - parks, facilities, and programs - to help people live a fuller and more satisfying life. The quality of leisure opportunities is an integral part of the fabric of life in any community.

Facilities and Parks operated by the Parks and Recreation Department

Parks - (including public reserves, boulevards, cul-de-sacs, buffer strips and channels).
- 1,771.33 acres of land of which 683.37 are irrigated.

Municipal cemeteries - Riverside Memorial Park
- Regina Cemetery

Greenhouse operations- 3 greenhouses of a total of 9,543 sq.ft.

Flowerbeds - 172 separate beds around the city, planted with annuals

Planters - 148 modular units

Nurseries - 3 nurseries of 47.27 acres with 44,590 plants on hand

Total tree and shrub inventory maintained by this department -

97,502 shade trees
10,717 evergreens
55,396 shrubs
163,615 total (as of December 31, 1982.)

Ball diamonds - 179 in parks, playgrounds, school sites
- 43 senior baseball facilities

Source: City of Regina, Parks & Recreation Dept. - March, 1983.

Ice surfaces
- 31 boarded rinks
- 13 double rink sites
- 10 major skating rinks
- 13 neighbourhood lot rinks
- 9 indoor arenas (1 contains curling rink)
- 1 speed-skating oval

Football/soccer fields -75 (natural turf areas)

Major Sports Facilities

Douglas Park Track - 5 tennis courts, 4 ball diamonds, football field and olympic all-weather track. This facility is maintained by the Wascana Centre Authority but operated by this department.

Mount Pleasant Sports Complex - this 84 acre facility contains a football field, football practice facility, senior baseball and senior fastball field, soccer fields, tennis courts, toboggan slides, speed-skating oval, and a ski hill.

Taylor Field - home of the Saskatchewan Roughriders and the Regina Rams. Seating capacity of 27,600 featuring an all-weather playing surface (artificial) as well as a natural turf practice facility.

Tennis courts - 52 municipal courts

Golf courses
- Craig Municipal - 18 hole, sand greens
- Lakeview Par 3 - 18 hole grass greens
- Regent Par 3 - 9 hole grass greens
- Tor Hill Municipal - 18 hole sand greens, features a "Family 9"
  - 9 hole grass greens
  - total of 275 acres

Source: City of Regina, Parks & Recreation Dept. - March, 1983.

- Murray Municipal	- 18 hole grass greens, features full-time golf pro, concession stand, lounge, equipment rental and driving range - total of 305 acres

King's Park - located just northeast of Regina, outside the City limits, is a multi-purpose recreation area which features: the Murray Municipal Golf Course, the Tor Hill Municipal Golf Course, two large picnic areas (total of 64 acres) with shelter, fire pits, etc., as well as a 144 acre animal park with plains bison, white-tailed deer and numerous small species of mammals and birds which are native to the geographic area. In addition, there also exists a model aircraft landing field, a stock car race facility and moto-cross range. King's Park is a total of 1,458 acres.

Recreation Centres - the eight multi-purpose centres are designed to provide both structured and non-structured programs such as photography, family fun evenings, dance, basketball, and floor hockey. Two of these centres, the Rotary and the Regina Senior Citizens' Centre, are designed for this city's senior citizens.

The Neil Balkwill Civic Arts Centre - is a new facility offering specialized space and equipment for arts programs.

Jogging tracks	- 6 with a total of 5,046 metres of track
Lawn bowling	- 4 greens and clubhouse facility
Horseshoe pitches	- 4
Bicycle trail	- 7 kilometres of maintained and signed trail
Toboggan slides	- the Mount Pleasant facility as well as returning dual track slides at Ruth M. Buck School in northwest Regina

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Source: City of Regina, Parks & Recreation Dept. - March, 1983.

Learner pools - 5

Swimming pools - 5 outdoor pools

Paddling pools - 7 outdoor paddling pools

Lawson Aquatic Centre - indoor pool featuring a 65 metre indoor pool with two moveable bulkheads; a 16 x 40 foot teaching pool; one, three, five, seven and a half and ten metre diving boards; an Omega timing system; universal gym; weight room and classrooms.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICES

Health Care

The Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Commission is appointed by the provincial government. Three of the commissioners are practising physicians.

New residents of the province are required to register with the plan at no cost immediately upon arrival. They are provided with benefits from the first day of the third month following the date they establish residence in the province.

No matter what previous health problems existed, a beneficiary is entitled to all insured services and the beneficiary may select the physician, optometrist or chiropractor of his (her) choice.

A physician may bill the plan directly; bill through an approved health agency (Group Medical Services or Medical Services Incorporated); or bill the patient who may send the account to the plan.

Source: City of Regina, Parks & Recreation Dept. - March, 1983.
Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Commission - March, 1983.

Regina

Doctors

There are presently 379 registered physicians in the City of Regina. Of these, 115 are either retired, earning less than $20,000 per year, or not in private practice; therefore, there is a total of 264 actively practising physicians (131 family practitioners, 40 medical specialists, 60 surgical specialists, and 32 technical specialists).

Dentists

There are approximately 80 dentists and dental surgeons located in Regina. Support facilities include nine denture clinics.

Chiropractors

Twenty chiropractors are located in Regina.

Optometrists

Eighteen optometrists are located in Regina.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre

The South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre is comprised of the Pasqua Hospital, the Plains Health Centre and the Wascana Hospital. All three hospitals are operated by the Board of Governors of the South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre and receive their operating revenue through the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, as do all other hospitals in the province.

Pasqua Hospital, 4101 Dewdney Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4T 1A5
The Pasqua Hospital is a community hospital which also acts as a referral centre for the southern part of Saskatchewan. The bed complement is presently 402 adult and children and 50 bassinets. Services provided include Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics, Paediatrics and special care areas. Pasqua Hospital also contains the Allan Blair Memorial Clinic which provides cancer programs to southern Saskatchewan.

Source: Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Commission - March, 1983.

The hospital at the present time is involved in a regeneration program which will provide a needed increase in square footage while improving the facilities of patient care areas. Renovations and additions to date include new and expanded facilities for the Radiotherapy Program of the Cancer Clinic. Construction is underway to provide new facilities for Emergency, Radiology, Dietary, Materials Management, Pharmacy, Operating and Recovery Rooms, along with Intensive Care facilities which will be opened during 1983. Future programs will provide either new or upgraded facilities for patient wards and other support services.

Upon completion of regeneration, the Pasqua Hospital will accommodate 364 patients and have bassinet facilities for 30 newborns. The hospital will continue to function as an acute treatment hospital providing a wide range of services including but not limited to cancer investigation and treatment, diagnostic services such as Nuclear Medicine, Radiology, Laboratory, EEG/ECG, along with treatment areas such as Emergency, Physical Therapy and an organized Outpatient Department.

Plains Health Centre, 4500 Wascana Parkway, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4S 5W9
The Plains Health Centre is an adult acute care teaching hospital with emphasis on the disciplines of Internal Medicine, General and Thoracic Surgery, Neuro-sciences, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Cardiology, Cardiac Surgery, Orthopedics and Urology. The major multiple trauma service is centered at the Plains Health Centre serving southern Saskatchewan. In-patient services for Paediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology are not offered at the Plains as these specialities are exclusive to the other Regina acute care hospitals.

Admission to the Plains Health Centre may be either direct by a member of the hospital medical staff who has privileges, or by referral from any practising physician in Saskatchewan. The Plains Health Centre is the major referral centre for the southern portion of the province.

Source: South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre - March, 1983.

The hospital contains 300 beds, the majority of which are in single rooms. The Plains Health Centre is believed to be the first hospital in Canada to primarily contain single rooms. The privacy of individual rooms is provided at no extra cost to the patient.

Treatment is a co-operative effort provided by the combined skills of many professional people motivated by the concept of meeting the patient's total needs. Medical and nursing staff collaborate with personnel from many departments in making certain that a patient's stay in hospital is as beneficial as possible. Their aim is to furnish a program of treatment which will enable each patient to maximize his capacity for a more healthy life.

The high skill of the professional staff is further assured with modern technological equipment.

In addition to in-hospital treatment, the Plains Health Centre offers a vigorous outpatient program with a spacious Emergency Department and a Family Medicine Unit. The Family Medicine Unit, which is a teaching version of a medical office, is one of the most advanced units of its kind in North America.

The Plains Health Centre is a teaching hospital affiliated with the College of Medicine of the University of Saskatchewan. Final year medical students and residents as well as nursing students and students of other health disciplines receive important clinical experience at the Plains.

Wascana Hospital, Avenue G and 23rd Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4S 0A5
The Wascana Hospital is located on the Legislative Grounds, Wascana Centre, Regina. It is a specialty hospital with specific emphasis on the rehabilitation of the physically disabled person and the treatment and care of patients suffering from chronic disease. Programs offered are Workers' Compensation Program, Amputee Services, Spinal Cord Injury service, Orthopedics, Paediatrics, Extended Care and Rehabilitation.

Source: South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre - March, 1983.

Wascana Hospital is one of the largest rehabilitation centres in western Canada. It has inpatient accommodation for 269 persons as well as facilities for a large outpatient program. The hospital serves the population of the southern part of the province. Its Workers' Compensation Board program provides coverage for the entire province. Admission is on the basis of referral by any practising physician in southern Saskatchewan to a physician with admitting privileges to Wascana Hospital.

Regina General Hospital, 1440 - 14th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 0W5
The Regina General Hospital is a 483 bed hospital serving the southern part of Saskatchewan. Bed allocation includes:

- 38 psychiatric beds
- 51 maternity beds
- 67 paediatric beds
- 30 ICU/CCU beds
- 107 medical beds
- 190 surgical beds
- 40 bassinets
- plus facilities to accommodate 44 neonates.

The General Hospital has a medical staff of 309 physicians. Categories are as follows:

- 212 active physicians
- 19 associate physicians
- 66 courtesy
- 12 honourary
- 30 dental

Overall staff complement includes 1,575 casual and full-time staff.
The hospital, at the present time, is involved in a regeneration program to rebuild and renovate portions of the facility. The regeneration program is a multi-phase program which is funded by the provincial government and is scheduled to take place over a period of ten years at a cost of $70 million in 1980 dollars. The first major phase of construction was completed and opened in May, 1981. The new expansion included two floors of medical/surgical

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Source: South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre - March, 1983.
Regina General Hospital - March, 1983.

nursing units, one floor of paediatric beds, labor and delivery suites, neonatal intensive care unit, intensive care unit, coronary care unit, newborn nursery, a portion of the obstetrical unit, laboratory, ECG/EEG, respiratory technology, dietary and staff cafeteria, pharmacy, stores, mail and messenger.

The next phase of construction is expected to be completed in 1984. This expansion will accommodate surgical, paediatric and medical nursing units, the operating rooms, emergency, radiology, admitting, materials management, maintenance and housekeeping departments.

Regeneration and expansion will allow the hospital to continue to offer an active medical and surgical service with specialty areas in obstetrics, paediatric, haemodialysis and burn care. The General will serve the southern half of the province as a paediatric centre for the region and provide high risk obstetrical beds and an active neonatal intensive care unit for referrals and treatment.

Air Ambulance

Regina's Air Ambulance is operated by the Government of Saskatchewan, Executive Air Service, Department of Revenue, Supply and Services. The service has one aircraft operating at a flat rate of $140.00 for all in-province flights, regardless of the distance travelled. Out-of-province or out-of-country flights are charged at $1.00 per mile both ways and must be approved by the Department of Health. The Air Ambulance Service is available to all Saskatchewan residents requiring emergency medical care, every day of the year on a 24-hour basis. A telephone answering service is available to take all calls when the Air Ambulance is flying. The numbers are:

Saskatoon - 664-5360
Regina - 565-2013

In extreme emergency, the telephone number of the Manager of Aviation is available through the answering service.

Source: Regina General Hospital - March, 1983.
Saskatchewan Revenue, Supply and Services - March, 1983.

Regina

Regina City Health Department

The Regina Health Department provides a wide variety of preventive health services to all Regina residents. These services are designed to protect the public from infectious disease and to promote a healthful, safe environment.

The department has a professional staff of public health nurses, public health inspectors, physicians, nutritionists and a biostatistician. Services are offered by telephone, personal contact, home visits and group sessions.

The department offers many services aimed at promotion of health for individuals and groups.

A program operates for communicable disease control and includes immunization and health education regarding prevention and spread of disease; such as venereal disease and tuberculosis, with contact tracing. Parent education programs include prenatal classes, adoptive parent classes, and an "Are You an Askable Parent?" series dealing with effective sex education in the home. Infants and preschoolers receive health appraisals as well as immunization at child health clinics. Consultant paediatrician services are available. School health services include health appraisal; screening for vision, hearing, scoliosis and communicable disease; health education, immunization and counselling for students, teachers and parents. Visits are made to homes for pre and post natal teaching, family planning, follow-up of referred patients, recipients of Saskatchewan Aids to Independent Living, and to individuals of all ages seeking information on a wide range of health concerns. Community groups can arrange for health-related speeches. Two native community health workers are involved in many of these programs and provide a valuable liaison between public health nurses, native people and native agencies.

Nutrition information including general nutrition education, special diet counselling and food budgeting is provided to individuals and groups on request.

Source: City of Regina Health Department - March, 1983.

As well, a program to help smokers quit is run approximately once a month. It consists of five evening classes at which a proven method of quitting smoking is presented.

Services dealing with environmental health protection include the following: inspections are carried out to control eating establishments, public places, hotels, motels, recreation areas, and food and water supply. Food poisoning investigations are also carried out.

The division inspects homes, places of work, day care centres, special care homes, schools, hotels, motels, apartment buildings, and approved homes for sanitary facilities, space, light, ventilation, temperature and safety. Inspection of barber shops and beauty salons is another area under the department's control. Swimming pools are inspected and permits issued.

The department also works to prevent pollution of air, water and soil, and places controls on insect vectors and animal reservoirs of disease, untidy and unsightly premises, nuisances, rodents, insects and skunks.

Accident prevention is also important in the areas of playgrounds, school grounds and abandoned refrigerators.

The Health Department office is located at 1910 McIntyre Street with a branch office at 204 Wascana Street.

Source: City of Regina Health Department - March, 1983.

MEDIA

Radio

CBK	540 on the dial	20 hours daily	50,000 watts
CJME	1300 on the dial	24 hours daily	10,000 watts
CKCK	620 on the dial	24 hours daily	10,000 watts
CKRM	980 on the dial	24 hours daily	10,000 watts
CBK-FM	96.9 on the dial	19 hours daily	100,000 watts
CBKF-FM	97.7 on the dial	19 hours daily	14,000 watts (French)
CFMQ-FM	92.1 on the dial	24 hours daily	100,000 watts
CKIT-FM	104.9 on the dial	24 hours daily	100,000 watts
Z-99-FM	98.9 on the dial	24 hours daily	100,000 watts

Television

CBKT	Channel 9 (Cable 4) CBC Network Video 140,000 watts
CBKFT	Channel 13 (Cable 7) CBC Network (French) Video 14,000 watts
CKTV	Channel 2 (Cable 6) CTV Network Video 100,000 watts

Cable Regina - (The Regina Cablevision Co-operative) provides 10 channels to its subscribers:

- Community Programming (Cable 3)
- CBKT (CBC Regina - Cable 4)
- KSRE-TV (PBS Minot - Cable 5)
- CKTV (CTV Regina - Cable 6)
- CBKFT (Radio Canada - Cable 7)
- KUMV-TV (NBC Williston - Cable 8)
- KXMD-TV (CBS/ABC Williston - Cable 10)
- CFSS-TV (CBC Yorkton - Cable 11)
- KTHI-TV (ABC Fargo - Cable 12)
- Special programming on Cable 13 such as broadcast news, House of Commons, and other special programs.

Source: Local Radio and TV Stations - March, 1983.

As an additional part of its service, Cable Regina also offers CBK-FM, CBKF-FM, CFMQ-FM, CKIT-FM and Z-99-FM radio stations.

Cable Regina also offers two premium television services: First Choice and C-Channel. To receive either or both pay-TV channels, a subscriber must have Cable Regina's basic service and an outside-the-set remote converter.

First Choice is a 24-hour entertainment service offering feature films, uncut and uninterrupted, as well as variety and sporting specials. C-Channel is an unique pay-TV service that features a rich variety of performing arts, the finest in world cinema and challenging children's programming. It broadcasts seven days a week during prime-time hours.

For more information about the media, please contact:

CBK-FM,
2440 Broad Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 4A1

Telephone: (306) 347-9540

CBK,
2440 Broad Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 4A1

Telephone: (306) 347-9540

CBKT-TV,
2440 Broad Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 4A1

Telephone: (306) 347-9540

Cable Regina,
#102-1911 Park Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4N 5Y4

Telephone: (306) 569-3510

CKRM Broadcasting Station,
2060 Halifax Street,
P.O. Box 9800,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3J4
Telephone: (306) 352-5661

CJME Broadcasting Station,
2526 - 11th Avenue,
P.O. Box 1300,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3B9
Telephone: (306) 569-1300

Source: Local Radio and TV Stations - March, 1983.

CBKF-FM,
2440 Broad Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 4A1

Telephone: (306) 347-9540

CKTV,
P.O. Box 2000,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3E5

Telephone: (306) 569-2000

CKIT-FM Broadcasting Station,
1922 Park Street,
P.O. Box 6200,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3H7

Telephone: (306) 522-8591

CKCK Broadcasting Station,
1922 Park Street,
P.O. Box 6200,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3H7
Telephone: (306) 522-8591

Z-99-FM Radio Station,
2526 - 11th Avenue,
P.O. Box 1300,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3B9
Telephone: (306) 359-9936

CFMQ-FM Broadcasting Station,
2060 Halifax Street,
P.O. Box 9800,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3J4

Telephone: (306) 525-9195

Newspaper

Regina has one daily newspaper - The Leader-Post which currently has a circulation as follows:

City - 44,892
Overall - 70,388

The Leader-Post is published twice daily except Sunday.

For more information, please contact:

Regina Leader-Post,
1964 Park Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3G4

Telephone (306) 565-8211

Source: Local Radio and TV Stations - March, 1983.
Regina Leader-Post - March, 1983.

United Way of Regina

The United Way of Regina was formed in 1958 to bring as many fund raising campaigns as possible into one campaign. In 1982-83, only two major campaigns remain outside the United Way.

The United Way also carries out an annual budget and allocations process whereby voluntary agency programs, budgets and financial statements are reviewed by a voluntary citizens' committee.

The United Way also provides staff support to the City's Community Appeals and Grant Review Board and to the Regina Community Foundation.

The United Way campaign has raised the following amounts in recent years:

1978 - $1,075,265
1979 - $1,183,690
1980 - $1,223,800
1981 - $1,360,000
1982 - $1,400,000

For additional information, please contact:

The United Way of Regina,
#100 - 1933 - 8th Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4R 1E9

Telephone: (306) 527-5671

Source: United Way of Regina - March, 1983.

CHURCHES

There are over one hundred churches in Regina, serving most denominations, as follows:

Anglican	10
Baptist	8
Christian and Missionary Alliance	5
Greek Orthodox	4
Lutheran	15
Pentecostal	3
Presbyterian	5
Roman Catholic	24
Salvation Army	3
Synagogue	1
Ukrainian Catholic	2
United	15
Others	33

TRADE SHOWS, FAIRS, CONVENTIONS

Convention Facilities

Name	Number of Meeting Rooms	Maximum No. of People for Meetings in Largest Room	No. of Banquet Rooms	No. of People for Banquets in Largest Room
Hotel Saskatchewan	10	1,000	10	750
Imperial "400"	2	80	2	40-50
Landmark Inn	7	250	7	200
Plains Flag Inn	2	110	2	80
Regina Inn	19	1,000	19	750
Regina's Westwater Inn	7	200	7	200
Sandman Inn	5	120	5	120
Seven Oaks Motor Inn	4	300	4	200
Sheraton Centre	8	700	8	450
Vagabond Motor Inn	6	450	3	450
Facilities Other Than Hotels				
Regina Exhibition	6	7,200 (1) 2,500 (2)	4	2,500
Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts	8	1,600	7	1,000
University of Regina	50	750	4	400

Source: Regina Chamber of Commerce - March, 1983.

REGINA EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION - People, Pride and Achievement

The Regina Exhibition Association Limited is a vibrant, thriving organization with a history based on people, pride and achievement.

It all began in 1884 when an agricultural society brought 100 individuals together in Regina to exchange goods, information and experiences on a warm fall day. When darkness fell and they were reluctantly packing their wagons to return to their homes, they turned to each other and said, "Let's do it again next year." It is this single expression of friendly enthusiasm on which the Regina Exhibition Association has been built.

The Exhibition Association manages, maintains and markets Exhibition Park, a 96-acre site with 26 multi-purpose facilities worth more than $20 million and situated in the heart of Regina. The involvements of the Association centre around several major annual events; the primary one of which remains the Buffalo Days Exhibition, one of very few summer fairs in North America that attracts more than double the host city's population.

Besides promoting good business, the Association is a good business in itself. In 1982, it paid out more than $7.5 million in wages and the purchase of goods and services.

With so many and various events going on at Exhibition Park each year, the Association must depend on a central core of people to organize and direct these activities. Many volunteers serve on more than thirty voluntary committees and devote countless hours of their own time and attention to the cause of community entertainment. Working in conjunction with the volunteers is the Association's fifty-five permanent staff, although the Association payroll over an entire year may swell to more than 3,000 when part-time employees are considered.

Source: Regina Exhibition Association Limited - March, 1983.

In 1982, the Regina Exhibition Association was chosen the Major Fair of the Year by the Canadian Association of Exhibitions. This award is presented to acknowledge excellence in entertainment, and exhibits in agriculture and industry. This is the second time that the Association has been given this honour.

Buffalo Days

Even before the sights and sounds of the Buffalo Days Exhibition beckon thousands of people to its gates, Regina takes on an air of days gone by. One week before the midway pulls in and the summer fair's festivities begin, Regina begins hopping with Buffalo Days entertainment and activities. Pancake breakfasts, fashion shows, the Buffalothon, Sheriff Tom's arrests, the Beard Derby, and more than 150 free entertainment shows throughout the City are just some of the activities which bring the Buffalo Days atmosphere to the public.

During this festive time, Regina's citizens and businesses dress up in traditional 1890's western attire. Pile O' Bones Sunday, western Canada's largest outdoor picnic which attracts more than 60,000 people each year, joins Buffalo Days activities with the famous Regina Buffalo Days Exhibition. The 1983 Buffalo Days Exhibition is August 1 - 7.

Canadian Western Agribition

Canadian Western Agribition, incorporated in 1971, is fast becoming Canada's Marketplace International. The show is scheduled to begin on the last Saturday in November each year and runs for seven full days.

This world famous showcase features continuous livestock shows of over 4,000 purebred animals, with gross auction sales exceeding $2.4 million. Over $100,000 in prize money is offered.

Source: Regina Exhibition Association Limited - March, 1983.
Canadian Western Agribition - March, 1983.

Annual attendance reaches almost 105,000 with more than 1,200 exhibitors on hand.

Agribition also offers North America's premiere Simmental sale and Canada's only show of feeder calves.

The Rodeo, Horserama and the Cutting Horse Tournament are some of North America's finest.

1983 Canadian Western Agribition will be held November 26 to December 2, 1983.

Industrial Productivity Conference and Exposition

The Society of Manufacturing Engineers hosts this international conference and exhibition August 23 - 25, 1983 in Regina.

Society of Manufacturing Engineers Industrial Productivity Conferences and Expositions are dedicated to helping the manufacturing managers and plant and maintenance engineers to be more effective and productive.

This year's show will be held at Regina Exhibition Park and offers the opportunity to make direct contact with hundreds of interested people gathered at the same time and place.

The Western Canada Farm Progress Show

The Western Canada Farm Progress Show is an annual agricultural exhibition which began in 1978. More than any other industry, the future of the world is dependent on developments in agriculture. Achievement and what it means for the future is what the Western Canada Farm Progress Show is all about.

Progress in technology is the theme of this show. Exhibitors have access to western Canadian and northern United States markets as well as to overseas

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Source: Canadian Western Agribition - March, 1983.
Society of Manufacturing Engineers - March,1983.
Western Canada Farm Progress Show - March, 1983.

markets including New Zealand, The Peoples' Republic of China, Britain, Europe, Australia, Argentina and Mexico.

The Western Canada Farm Progress Show will be held at the Regina Exhibition Park on June 22 - 25, 1983.

Energex '84

Energex '84 is Canada's second International Energy Global Forum to be held May 14 - 19, 1984.

Energex was developed to be one of the most complete forums of energy and energy conservation held in Canada.

Included in the activities being planned for 1984 are five days of technical sessions and a conference, and a three day exposition.

Energex '82 saw 230 technical papers presented by representatives of 40 countries; 160 offshore representatives from 55 countries; 40 incoming buyers from around the world; 10,000 visitors and 120 private companies and institutional exhibits.

Saskatchewan Manufacturing Opportunities -'83

On February 1 and 2, 1983, Saskatchewan manufacturers and purchasing personnel met at the Centre of the Arts, Regina, to identify and discuss the possibilities for replacing imported products with locally produced goods. Saskatchewan Manufacturing Opportunities - '83 was the first major attempt in the province to bring Saskatchewan manufacturers and purchasing personnel together to find mutually beneficial opportunities for combining the diversity, ingenuity and expansion potential of Saskatchewan manufacturers with the purchasing power of government agencies, institutions and private sector companies.

At the show, major Saskatchewan purchasing personnel displayed a sample of the

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Source: Western Canada Farm Progress Show - March, 1983.
Energex '84 - March, 1983. SMO - '83 - March, 1983.

imported goods for which they would like to develop local suppliers. Saskatchewan Government Purchasing, Saskatchewan Power Corporation, Saskatchewan Telecommunications, Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Corporation Ltd., City of Regina and Northern Telecom were some of the organizations in attendance. Saskatchewan manufacturers displayed products that demonstrated their capabilities to potential customers in the institutional/corporate market.

Saskatchewan Manufacturing Opportunities - '83 was sponsored by the Saskatchewan Industry and Commerce, the City of Regina, the Regina Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Regina and Saskatoon Divisions of the Purchasing Management Association of Canada.

Saskatchewan Manufacturing Opportunities - '83 was a resounding success, and a 1984 show is already in the planning stages.

CLUBS, LODGES AND ASSOCIATIONS

A A Alcoholics Anonymous
A A Fellowship
Administration Centre for Sport, Culture and Recreation
Al-Anon and Alateen Information Services
Army, Navy & Air Force Veterans
Arthritis Society
Assiniboia Club
Associated Canadian Travellers Regina Club
Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists
Association Canadienne Francaise de Regina
Association Culturelle Franco-Canadienne de la Saskatchewan
Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan
Austrian Canadian Edelweiss Club
Big Sisters Association
Block Parent Program of Regina
Boy Scouts of Canada
Building Owners and Managers Association of Regina
Canadian Amateur Swimming Association
Canadian Cancer Society
Canadian Council for the Defence of of Incarcerated Children
Canadian Diabetes Association
Canadian Figure Skating Association
Canadian Hostelling Association
Canadian National Institute for the Blind

Source: Saskatchewan Manufacturing Opportunities - '83 - March, 1983.

Clubs, Lodges and Associations, continued

Canadian Schizophrenia Foundation

Canadian Western Agribition Association

Cathedral Area Community Association

Central Literature Depot

Community Health Services Association Ltd.

Community Planning Association of Canada

Community Services and Native Alcohol Crisis Centre

Core Community Group

Core Management and Improvement Committee

Daughters of the Canadian Roumanian Club

Disabled Veterans Association

Dominion Automobile Association

Eckankar Regina Satsang

Electrical Contractors Association of Saskatchewan

Elks Club

Elks Purple Cross

Eureka Fellowship Society

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Health and Social Service Task Force

Flax Growers Western Canada

Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research

Gay Community Centre

George Reed Foundation for the Handicapped

German Canadian Society Harmonie

Girl Guides Association of Saskatchewan

Hotels Association of Saskatchewan

Housing and Urban Development Association of Regina

Hungarian Culture and Social Club

Independent Order of Foresters

Insurance Agents Association of Saskatchewan

Italian Club

Junior Achievement of Regina

Kinsmen

Knights of Columbus

Lakeshore Tennis Club

League for Human Life

Legion of Frontiersmen Canadian Division

Legion of Frontiersmen Canadian Division - R Squadron

Loyal Order of Moose

Majestic Car Club

Masonic Temple

Meadowlark Publishing Company

Mechanical Contractors Association of Saskatchewan

Mental Health Association

Montifiore Club

Multicultural Council of Saskatchewan

Navy League and Sea Cadets

New Horizons

North Central Builders Co-operative

North Central Community Society

North Central Health Resource Centre

Clubs, Lodges and Associations, continued

North West Commercial Travellers Association of Canada

Odd Fellows

Orange Benevolent Society

Overeaters Anonymous

Palliser Wheat Growers Association

Parkinsons Disease Chapter

Planned Parenthood of Saskatchewan

Prairie Implement Manufacturers' Association

Rebekah Assembly of Saskatchewan

Red Cross

Regent Court Tenant Centre

Regina Association for the Mentally Retarded

Regina Boxing Club

Regina Church Basketball Association

Regina Court Club

Regina Duplicate Bridge Club

Regina Fire Fighters Social Club

Regina Fish & Game League Gun Club

Regina Flying Club

Regina General Hospital Staff Nurses Association

Regina Gun Club

Regina Jaycees

Regina Kennel and Obedience Club

Regina Lions Junior Band

Regina Little League Baseball Association

Regina Multicultural Council

Regina Native Women

Regina Optimist Dolphins Swim Club

Regina Personnel Association

Regina Press Club

Regina Racquetcourts North

Regina Residential Property Owners Association

Regina Riding Club

Regina Senior Citizens' Centre

Regina Silver Broom

Regina Single Parents Improvement Association

Regina Society for the Humane Care of Animals

Regina Teachers Club

Regina Wildlife Federation

Regina Women's Community Centre

Retail Merchants Association of Canada

Riel Local

Road Builders and Heavy Construction Association

Roumanian Canadian Cultural Club

Royal Canadian Air Cadets

Royal Canadian Legion - Regina Branch

Royal Canadian Legion Saskatchewan Command

Royal Life Saving Society

Royal United Services Institute of Regina

Rugby Condors Club

St. John Ambulance Association

St. Michael's Ukrainian Club

Saskatchewan Amateur Basketball Association

Saskatchewan Association for the Mentally Retarded

Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres

Saskatchewan Association of Special Care Homes

Saskatchewan Badminton Association

Saskatchewan Construction Association

Saskatchewan Construction Labour Relations Council

Saskatchewan Cultural Exchange Society

Saskatchewan Elocution and Debate Association

Saskatchewan Freedom Society

Saskatchewan Government Employees' Union

Saskatchewan Heart Foundation

Saskatchewan Hereford Association

Saskatchewan Motor Club

Saskatchewan Motor Dealers Association

Saskatchewan Museums Association

Saskatchewan Native Women's Association

Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association

Saskatchewan Ski Association

Saskatchewan Soccer Association

Saskatchewan Special Olympics Society

Saskatchewan Sport

Saskatchewan Sport Trust for Sport, Culture and Recreation

Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation

Scotland, Sons of

Sherwood Forest Country Club

Society for Promotion of Education and Activity for Children in the Home

Society of Engineering Technicians and Technologists of Saskatchewan

Soroptimist Recreation Centre

South Saskatchewan Committee for World Development

Turvey Centre

Ukrainian Cultural Centre

Ukrainian National Federation

Ukrainian Society of Prosvita

Victoria Club

Wa-Wa Temple

Wascana Pistol Club

Women in Need

Y.M.C.A.

Y.W.C.A.

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DANCE WORKS

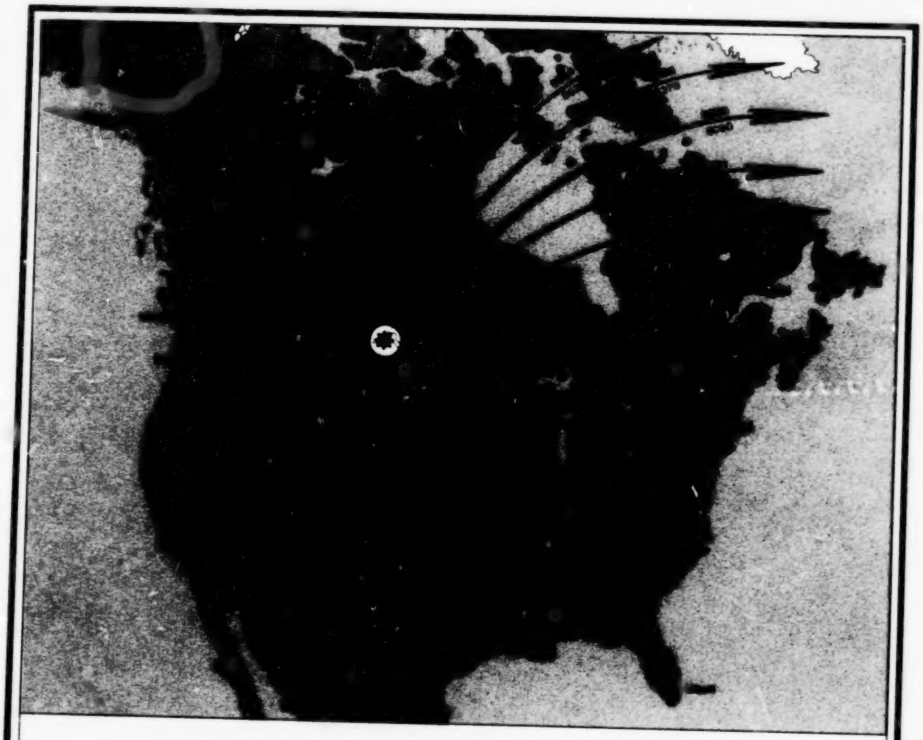
Under the direction of Dance Master, Petre Bodeut, the Dance Works provides instruction in classical dance as well as modern, jazz and folk dance for children and adults.

Professional productions are undertaken throughout the year by the group.

For more information, please contact:

Dance Works,
1843 Broad Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 1X8

Telephone: (306) 359-3183



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